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NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RESERVATIONS

By C. R. PETTIS, F. E.
Superintendent of State Forests

RECREATION CIRCULAR 1



STATE OF NEW YORK
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
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NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RESERVATIONS

By C. R. PETTIS, F. E.
Superintendent of State Forests

The number, the variety, the interest and the beauty of the State reservations in New York State are little realized by most of the citizens of the State, whose property they are. The object of this circular is to give general information as to the location and character of the various scenic and historic properties belonging to the State, together with a brief outline of their purpose. It is hoped that presentation of the facts contained herein will result in increased use and enjoyment of the State's public properties by people from all parts of the State.

The reader will observe that the long list of reservations given below includes all types of properties from a single building to a vast area of forest land. Jurisdiction over these properties is divided among a number of organizations. The Conservation Commission has no facilities for supplying information regarding those reservations not under its own jurisdiction, and refers the reader to the address given in the description of each.

PROPERTIES ADMINISTERED BY THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

The State-owned properties administered by the Conservation Commission are far greater in area than all other reservations combined. They comprise the following:

The Forest Preserve, which includes within its area the Adirondack Park, the Catskill Park, and the Lake George Islands; John Brown's Farm; St. Lawrence Reservation or International Park; the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs; Cuba Reservation; the Curtiss Game Preserve; and the State Nurseries, Fish Hatcheries and Game Farms.

Forest Preserve

According to law the Forest Preserve comprises the lands owned by the State in the following Counties: Clinton (except towns of Altona and Dannemora), Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Oneida, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren, Washington, Greene, Ulster and Sullivan. The following State-owned lands in these counties, however, are not included in the Preserve: lands within the limits of any village or city; lands to which the State acquired title on account of foreclosure of Loan Commission mortgages, which were not wild at the time of the foreclosure of the mortgage; and lands which the

State has acquired in these counties for specific purposes and which are now used for the purposes for which acquired; also lands within ten miles of Dannemora prison.

The area of the Forest Preserve on January 1, 1919, was 1,838,322 acres, of which about 255,000 acres is land under water. Comparatively speaking, this tract is twice the size of the State of Rhode Island and larger than the State of Delaware. It is bounded by more than nine thousand miles of property lines.

The Forest Preserve has been acquired for the protection of the headwaters of streams; for the preservation of the Adirondack and Catskill mountain regions; for the insuring of a future timber supply; and for a playground for millions of people who can enjoy it for camping, hunting, fishing and recreation. It is being added to year by year from funds provided through a bond issue of \$7,500,000 for this purpose, approved by the voters of the State in 1916.

The Adirondack Park embraces the central portion of the Adirondack Mountain region which, in general, is that territory in the northeastern part of New York State, which lies between Lake Champlain on the east, the valley of the Black River on the west, the Mohawk valley on the south and the farm regions of St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton Counties on the north. The boundary of the Adirondack Park is defined by law, and often known as the Blue Line, because upon the map of the Adirondack forest, published by the Conservation Commission, it is indicated by a heavy blue line. The Park comprises 3,313,564 acres, of which forty-nine per cent is owned by the people of New York State; twenty-two per cent is owned by lumber and pulp companies; fifteen per cent is in private parks; six per cent is in small private holdings; two per cent is held by companies interested in minerals; and six per cent is improved lands. For purposes of comparison it may be said that the Adirondack Park is slightly larger than the State of Connecticut.

Topographically, the Adirondack Park comprises every gradation of terrain and condition. Within its boundaries are found the highest mountains in the State, great areas of rolling country, numberless lakes and ponds, a network of streams and rivers, vast tracts of true primeval forest, as well as lumbered regions and regions cleared for agriculture.

The eastern part of the Park contains the highest mountains and the most rugged and magnificent scenery; the height of land lies in the northeastern section. The northern part of the Park consists of a plateau with an average altitude of 1,600 feet. The western part is low in elevation, rolling in character, and less rugged, and the largest number of lakes are in the western and southwestern parts. The

southern part is also rolling, the hills being of medium elevation, well timbered, and containing several large bodies of water.

Ninety per cent of the State-owned lands within the Park is forested, four per cent is water, and six per cent cleared land. Comprising the water area are all sizes of lakes and ponds, some that permit the navigation of large steamers, others too small for even a canoe. The aggregate shore line of these bodies of water totals some 1,075 miles — a distance equivalent to both sides of the Hudson River from its mouth to its source. Of this great frontage over half is suitable for camp sites and, if so laid out, would make available some 11,600 sites. It may therefore be readily seen that there is room for all; in fact the recreational possibilities afforded in the public lands of the Adirondack Park to the people of the State, who are the owners, are almost unlimited — a fact which is certainly not generally appreciated by the public at large. The holdings of the people are so widespread and so diversified in character, that unlimited opportunity is offered every class of the public for every sort of woods recreation and every kind of outdoor sport. Not only for the summer vacationist, but also for the hunter, the angler and the trapper, the Adirondacks provide a field, the superior of which is not found elsewhere throughout the country.

Scattered throughout the area of the Park are privately owned tracts or preserves. These are serving a valuable purpose in the production and propagation of fish and game, and in no way prevent the public from the full enjoyment of their own lands. Under the Constitution of the State of New York, no trees may be cut on public land in the Forest Preserve, a provision which assures the future of the forests for all time.

The Catskill Park includes the central portion of the Catskill Mountain region, which is bounded on the north by the north lines of Greene and Delaware Counties; on the east by the flat land in the Hudson valley down to Kingston; on the southeast by lands of the Rondout valley; on the south by a portion of northern Sullivan County; and on the west by part of the Delaware watershed in Delaware County. The boundary of the Catskill Park is defined by law and is often known as the Blue Line, because upon the published land maps of the Conservation Commission it is indicated by a heavy blue line. The Park includes 576,120 acres, of which the State owns 107,500 acres.

While of less extent than the Adirondack Park, the Catskill Park contains a wealth of wonderful scenery. In the northeastern part, the boundary of the Park consists of a mountain face which is almost a

sheer precipice, and from the plateau which surmounts it a glorious view may be obtained. Elsewhere the mountains are high and steep and broken by side valleys. Many of these valleys are narrow and deep and are known as "cloves." The steep hillsides are covered with hardwood forests and the tops of many of the mountains are clad with virgin spruce. The valleys between the mountains are fertile and are used for agriculture. The Ashokan Reservoir, which is part of New York City's water supply, forms a large lake in the eastern part of the Park.

Excellent macadam and dirt highways, together with the railroad lines, make the region easily accessible to the thousands of people who enjoy it during the vacation periods. The ready accessibility of the Catskills, both by rail and by automobile, is fully dwelt upon in Recreation Circular 4, which may be had upon application to the Conservation Commission.

Lake George Islands.—Lake George, probably the most beautiful lake in New York State, owes much of its charm not only to its setting among high and rugged mountains, which in some cases rise precipitously from the water's edge, but also to the large number of wooded islands and islets with which its surface is dotted. Nearly all of these are owned by the State as a part of the Forest Preserve, and are open to the public for camping. The State owned islands, each of which is designated by a sign bearing the words "State Land," number upward of one hundred and fifty, of varying size and character, many of them with excellent harbors and camping sites.

As many of the islands are threatened with destruction from the effect of waves and high water, which wash away the soil and undermine the trees, the Conservation Commission has recently been preserving the islands by means of rough stone protection placed around their edges.

The combination of lake and mountain scenery available at Lake George would be difficult to excel, and the opportunity for public camping in such a spot is a privilege of which New Yorkers may be justly proud. Lake George can be readily reached by rail or trolley, and points along the shore are accessible by public steamboats. The subject of Lake George is fully treated in the Conservation Commission's Recreation Circular 6, obtainable upon request.

John Brown's Farm

John Brown's Farm of 243 acres in the town of North Elba, Essex County, was given to the State by Henry Clews and others in 1895. It is situated about three miles south of Lake Placid village. The property embraces the farm of the famous abolitionist. Here is preserved the house which John Brown occupied, together with some relics of that

time. In the small graveyard adjoining the house lie the bodies of John Brown and some members of his family.

St. Lawrence Reservation or International Park

The St. Lawrence Reservation consists of "all that part of the River Saint Lawrence lying and being within the state, with the islands therein, and all that portion of Lake Ontario adjacent to Jefferson county, including Chaumont Bay, Guffins Bay, Black River Bay and Henderson Bay, with the islands therein, and such lands along the shore thereof as are now owned by, or shall hereafter be acquired by the state." While this entire region is known as the Reservation, only 10 areas, aggregating 195 acres, are actually State owned. The Canadian Government has similar reservations on its own side of the international boundary. The State parks of the St. Lawrence Reservation are open for picnicing and camping, for which they are admirably adapted. At all but one there are pavilions and docks maintained by the State. Some of these reservations are on the mainland and accessible by automobile, while the others can be reached only by boat. The St. Lawrence Reservation is fully described in the Conservation Commission's Recreation Circular 5.

The State Reservation at Saratoga Springs

The State Reservation at Saratoga Springs comprises about six hundred acres in Saratoga County, which has been acquired by the State since 1909 for the purpose of preserving the famous mineral springs located at Saratoga Springs. The Reservation includes High Rock, Lincoln, Geyser and part of Congress Parks. Upon this property are 122 natural springs and wells, some of the more famous of which are Hathorn No. 1, Hathorn No. 2, Hathorn No. 3, Coesa, Congress, Geyser, Polaris, Patterson and Ferndell. Facilities for drinking the waters are offered not only at the springs themselves, but also at a central Drink Hall located in the City of Saratoga Springs. The State also maintains at the Reservation three bath houses, where modern hydrotherapeutic treatment is given, and also plants for the bottling and distribution of the waters. Booklets, fully descriptive of the health and recreational advantages of Saratoga Springs, may be obtained upon application to the Conservation Commission.

Cuba Reservation

Cuba Reservation consists of Cuba Lake and adjacent land in the counties of Allegany and Cattaraugus. The lake, which was formerly used as a source of supply for a canal system which is now abandoned, is about two miles long and covers substantially five hundred acres. The

adjoining land has been allotted into cottage sites, which are leased by the Conservation Commission for short periods on a rental basis.

Curtiss Game Preserve

The Curtiss Game Preserve is situated in the town of Volney, Oswego County. It consists of 27 acres of land on the bank of the Oswego river, bequeathed to the State in 1917 by the late H. Salem Curtiss, for use as a game preserve and breeding place for game. It is posted as a "State Refuge for Birds, Game, Fish, Trees and Plants" and hunting thereon is prohibited.

State Nurseries, Fish Hatcheries and Game Farms

In addition to administering the properties described above, the Conservation Commission has charge of the State nurseries, fish hatcheries, and game farms, whose work is of great public interest and to any of which visitors are always welcomed.

Nurseries. The Conservation Commission maintains six State nurseries where young forest trees are produced for the purpose of reforesting burned and lumbered land, and for starting a new forest growth on land which is unsuited for agriculture. In these nurseries approximately 30,000,000 young trees are growing at one time, and about 10,000,000 are used for planting, both on State and on private land, each year. About 5,000 acres of State land are thus reforested each year and about an equal number of acres of land owned by individuals and corporations, to whom the trees are sold by the Commission for a nominal sum.

The State nurseries are located at:

Saratoga, Saratoga County	Lake Clear, Franklin County
Salamanca, Cattaraugus County	Comstock, Washington County
Saranac Inn, Franklin County	Central Islip, Suffolk County

Fish Hatcheries. The Conservation Commission maintains twelve State fish hatcheries in which approximately 500,000,000 young fish are propagated annually for the purpose of keeping the lakes and streams of the State stocked with food and game fishes. Any citizen of New York State may secure fish without charge for stocking public waters.

The State hatcheries are located at:

Saranac Inn, Franklin County	Old Forge, Herkimer County
Bath, Steuben County	Linlithgo, Columbia County
Caledonia, Livingston County	Constantia, Oswego County
Bemus Point, Chautauqua County	Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County
Cold Spring Harbor, Suffolk County	Warrensburg, Warren County
Margaretville, Delaware County	Dunkirk, Chautauqua County

Game Farms. The Conservation Commission maintains three State game farms where upwards of 10,000 young ring-necked pheasants and 75,000 pheasant eggs are produced annually for the purpose of keeping the covers of the State stocked with game birds. Birds and eggs, to the capacity of the farms, may be secured without charge by any citizen of the State—the birds for direct liberation, and the eggs for hatching and subsequent liberation, upon unposted lands.

The State game farms, each of which comprises approximately 200 acres, are located at:

Sherburne, Chenango County
Brownsville, Jefferson County

Middle Island, Suffolk County

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Conservation Commission has prepared the following publications, which may be had upon request:

Recreation Circular 1, **State Parks and Reservations**, showing location and character of the scenic and historic properties belonging to the State.

Recreation Circular 2, **Public Use of the Forest Preserve** and of other property administered by the Conservation Commission, giving the regulations governing those who make use of these lands.

Recreation Circular 3, **Adirondack Highways**, showing the accessibility of the region by rail, water and highway.

Recreation Circular 4, **Catskill Highways**, showing the accessibility of the region by rail, water and highway.

Recreation Circular 5, **St. Lawrence Reservation**, showing location of the State parks in the Thousand Island region and their accessibility.

Recreation Circular 6, **Lake George**, giving information in regard to the State-owned islands, camping, the adjacent country, etc.

Recreation Circular 7, **Adirondack Canoe Routes**, outlining a canoe trip of about 125 miles, from Old Forge to Paul Smiths, with side trips on many lakes and rivers.

Register of Guides is a directory of competent guides in the Forest Preserve counties, published in accordance with Section 186 of the Conservation Law for the purpose of bringing about better protection of the forests from fire, better game protection, and more complete enjoyment by vacationists of the State's great Forest Preserve. Registered Guides are certified by their District Guides Committee and by the Conservation Commission as safe and competent persons to guide camping, hunting and inland fishing parties.

PROPERTIES NOT ADMINISTERED BY THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Fire Island State Park, containing 118 acres on Fire Island and the adjacent south shore of Long Island, was originally purchased for a quarantine station in 1892, and was made a State Park in 1908. It is administered by five commissioners appointed by the Governor. Address: Hector A. Robichon, Sec., Huntington, N. Y.

Palisades Interstate Park, containing 30,000 acres, lies on the west side of the Hudson River between Fort Lee, N. J., and Fort Montgomery, N. Y., its principal area being in Rockland County, N. Y. It was originally created in 1900 by the States of New York and New Jersey to preserve the scenery of the Palisades, but has been greatly enlarged by private donations of land and money by Mrs. E. H. Harri-man and others. It is administered by ten commissioners appointed in cooperation by the Governors of New York and New Jersey. Address: Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Philipse Manor Hall is the ancient residence of the Lords of the Manor of Philipsborough at Yonkers. Parts of the building are believed to date from 1682-94, but the main portion dates from about 1725-30. The building has unusual architectural interest and is intimately connected with the Colonial and Revolutionary history of the State. With the acre of land on which it stands, it was given to the State in 1908 by Mrs. William F. Cochran, and is in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Address: Dr. E. H. Hall, Sec., Tribune Bldg., New York City.

Mohansic Lake Reservation consists of 1,100 acres in the town of Yorktown, Westchester County, originally acquired by the State for the Mohansic State Hospital and the New York Training School for Boys. On account of the protest against the location of these institutions on the watershed supplying New York City with water, it was converted into a State park in 1918. It is in charge of five commissioners appointed by the Governor. Address: A. C. MacNulty, Sec., 220 Broadway, New York City.

Stony Point Battlefield comprises 35 acres lying on the peninsula of that name on the west shore of the Hudson River in Rockland County, memorable for many events during the Revolution, but particularly for the daring exploit of the American troops under General Anthony Wayne, who captured the fortress from the British on the night of July

15-16, 1779. Its purchase by the State was authorized in 1897 and it is in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Address: Dr. E. H. Hall, Sec., Tribune Bldg., New York City.

Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh is the ancient Hasbrouck house in which the Commander-in-Chief made his headquarters for a time during the Revolution. It is the first historic landmark acquired by the State, having been purchased in 1849. It is administered by ten trustees appointed by the Governor. Address: Dr. Frank A. Jacobson, Sec., Newburgh, N. Y.

Temple Hill is a small parcel of land in the town of New Windsor, Orange County, about four miles southwest of Newburgh, upon which stands a monument marking the site of a building called "The Temple," erected for the use of the Continental Army in 1782-83. In that building occurred stirring events connected with the last cantonment of the army. The property was given to the State in 1917 by the Historic Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, and it is in the custody of the Trustees of Washington's Headquarters. Address: Dr. Frank A. Jacobson, Sec., Newburgh, N. Y.

The Clinton House at Poughkeepsie is a building erected prior to 1767 and occupied at one time as the Executive Mansion by George Clinton, first Governor of the State. It was acquired by the State in 1900 and is in the custody of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Address: Mahwenawasigh Chapter, D. A. R., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Senate House at Kingston is a stone building erected by Colonel Wessel Ten Broeck about 1676, and derives its name from the fact that the State Senate met in it in 1777 — the year of the adoption of the first Constitution. It was acquired by the State in 1887 and is administered by the Trustees of Public Buildings, Albany. Address: Kate E. Westbrook, Custodian, Senate House, Kingston, N. Y.

The Schuyler Mansion at Albany is a brick house built in 1761 by General Philip Schuyler and occupied by him until his death in 1804. It has much interesting history connected with the Colonial, Revolutionary and post Revolutionary periods. Its acquisition by the State was authorized in 1911. It is administered by ten trustees appointed by the Governor. Address: Edgar C. Leonard, Sec., 44 Willett St., Albany, N. Y.

John Boyd Thatcher Park comprises 350 acres lying on the crest of the Helderberg escarpment in the towns of Guilderland and New

Scotland, Albany County, about 20 miles due west of Albany. It is famous alike for its picturesque beauty and for its geological exposures, which have given the name to the Helderberg Series. It was given to the State in 1914 by Mrs. John Boyd Thatcher in memory of her husband, and is in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Address: Dr. E. H. Hall, Sec., Tribune Bldg., New York City.

Bennington Battlefield is a tract of 171 acres at Walloomsac, in the town of Hoosick, in the northeastern corner of Rensselaer County, constituting a part of the ground on which the battle of Bennington was fought on August 16, 1777. Its acquisition was authorized in 1913. It is in the custody of the New York State Historical Association. Address: James A. Beckett, Chairman, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Lester Park, is a tract of three acres in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga County, near Saratoga Springs, containing a remarkable exposure of fossil marine plants called *Cryptozoön proliferum*. It was given to the State in 1914 by Willard Lester and is in the custody of the State Museum. Address: Dr. John M. Clarke, Director, State Museum, Albany, N. Y.

Saratoga Battle Monument is a handsome memorial at Schuylerville, in Saratoga County, erected in 1877-83 by the Saratoga Monument Association to commemorate the surrender of Burgoyne's army to the Americans on October 17, 1777. It was given to the State in 1895 and is in the custody of the State Comptroller. Address: Eugene M. Travis, Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Stark's Knob is an eminence containing about four acres at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, upon which Captain John Stark built a redoubt to obstruct Burgoyne's advance in 1777. Its chief interest, however, lies in the fact that it is composed of volcanic remains unique in this State. It was given to the State by Emerson McMillin in 1916 and is in the custody of the State Museum. Address: Dr. John M. Clarke, Director, State Museum, Albany, N. Y.

The Grant Cottage is the house in the town of Moreau, Saratoga County, on Mount MacGregor, in which President Grant died on July 23, 1885. In 1889 Joseph W. Drexel gave it to the Mount MacGregor Memorial Association, by which it is administered, but it has been maintained at the expense of the State since 1896. Address: Wm. J. Arkell, Pres., 79 Wall St., New York City.

Lake George Battlefield comprises 35 acres at the head of Lake George in the town of Caldwell, Warren County, including the remains

of Fort George. It is the scene of the battle between the English and French on September 8, 1755, and many other dramatic events of the French and Revolutionary wars. It was acquired by the State pursuant to acts of 1897 and later years, and is in the custody of the New York State Historical Association. Address: Dr. James Sullivan, Chairman, Education Bldg., Albany, N. Y.

Crown Point State Reservation, at Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, consists of 25 acres upon which stand the earthworks and stone barracks of Fort Crown Point or Fort Amherst, dating from 1759, on the site of earlier French works. It was given to the State in 1910 by Witherbee, Sherman & Co., and is administered by the New York State Historical Association. Address: Berne A. Pyrke, Chairman, Port Henry, N. Y.

The Guy Park House in Amsterdam, Montgomery County, is a stone edifice, dating in part from 1760, and was the home of Sir Guy Johnson, nephew of Sir William Johnson of Revolutionary fame. It was originally appropriated by the State in 1907 for canal purposes, and is under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Public Works, who was authorized in 1917 to transfer it to the custody of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Address: Amsterdam Chapter, D. A. R., Amsterdam, N. Y.

The Sir William Johnson Mansion and Block-house at Johnstown, Fulton County, are the colonial mansion and fortification erected by Sir William Johnson in 1762, and the scene of many historical events in the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. They were acquired by the State in 1906 and are in the custody of the Johnstown Historical Society. Address: Johnstown Historical Society, Johnstown, N. Y.

The Herkimer Homestead is a fine Colonial mansion overlooking the Mohawk River in the town of Danube, Herkimer County, and was formerly the home of General Nicholas Herkimer of Revolutionary fame. It was acquired by the State in 1913 and is administered by ten commissioners appointed by the Governor. Address: Franklin W. Cristman, Pres., Herkimer, N. Y.

Clark Reservation in the town of De Witt, near Syracuse, in Onondaga County, including the Green Lake and other interesting scenic and geological features, was given to the State in 1915 by Mrs. Mary Clark Thompson in memory of her father, Governor Myron H. Clark. It is in the custody of the State Museum. Address: Dr. John M. Clarke, Director, State Museum, Albany, N. Y.

Fort Brewerton, in the town of Hastings, Oswego County, consists of an acre of land on the outlet of Oneida Lake, opposite the village of Brewerton, on which are the earthworks erected in 1759 as one of the defenses of the great Mohawk-Oneida-Oswego route. It was prominently identified with the French and Indian war and the Revolutionary war. It was purchased by the State pursuant to an act of 1904 and is in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Address: Dr. E. H. Hall, Sec., Tribune Bldg., New York City.

Battle Island Park consists of 200 acres, on the Oswego River, in the town of Granby, Oswego County. It includes Battle Island in the river, and is particularly memorable for the defeat of a body of French and Indians by Colonial troops under Col. John Bradstreet on July 3, 1756. It was given to the State by Frederick A. Emerick in 1916 and is in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Address: Dr. E. H. Hall, Sec., Tribune Bldg., New York City.

Montcalm Park is a small area in the city of Oswego, which originally formed the gardens of the State Normal and Training School. It was created a State Park in 1913, with the above name, and entrusted to the custody of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Address: Fort Oswego Chapter, D. A. R., Oswego, N. Y.

Spy Island is a hilly, forested islet of an acre's extent in Lake Ontario, opposite the mouth of Little Salmon Creek, in the town of Mexico, Oswego County. On it is a monument erected July 4, 1871, "to memory of Silas Town, an officer under Washington. Died 1806." It was deeded to the town of Mexico in 1871 and by it conveyed to the State in 1903. It is in the custody of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Address: Silas Town Chapter, D. A. R., Mexico, N. Y.

Watkins Glen is a reservation of 103 acres in the village of Watkins and the town of Dix, Schuyler County, at the head of Seneca Lake, containing a picturesque rock-walled glen about three miles long with many water-falls and cascades. It was purchased by the State in 1906, on account of its great natural beauty and geological interest. It is administered by seven commissioners appointed by the Governor. Address: Mrs. Fannie B. Severne, Sec., Watkins, N. Y.

Newtown Battlefield contains sixteen acres in the towns of Elmira and Ashland, Chemung County, about six miles southeast of Elmira,

upon which is a monument commemorating the battle between Gen. Sullivan's forces and the Indians and Tories, in August, 1779. The original area, given to the State by Alfred Searles in 1879, was enlarged by a gift from his daughter, Mrs. Mattie F. Elliott, made to the State in 1913. It is administered by five commissioners appointed by the Governor. Address: Dr. Arthur W. Booth, Secretary, Elmira, N. Y.

Squaw Island is an islet in the extreme northern end of Canandaigua Lake, about two miles south of Canandaigua, in Ontario County. Its chief interest lies in remarkable examples of the geological formation called "water-biscuit," which enable scientists to interpret similar bodies found in the most ancient rocks. It is in the custody of the State Museum. Address: Dr. John M. Clarke, Director, State Museum, Albany, N. Y.

Letchworth Park embraces 1,000 acres lying on both sides of the Genesee River for a distance of three miles in the town of Genesee Falls, Wyoming County, and the town of Portage, Livingston County, including the remarkable Portage Gorge and the three Portage Falls. The rock exposures here give the name to the series of shales and sandstones known to geologists as the Portage Group. In scenic beauty and scientific interest, Letchworth Park ranks second to the Niagara Falls Reservation. It was given to the State in 1907 by William Pryor Letchworth and is in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Address: Dr. E. H. Hall, Secretary, Tribune Building, New York City.

Niagara Falls State Reservation, the crowning scenic feature of the State, was authorized by act of 1883, and embraces 112 acres of land and 300 acres of land under water, including the American portion of Niagara Falls. It was the first public reservation in the United States to be acquired by condemnation and purchased with public moneys, for the sole purpose of preserving natural scenery, and it established the precedent that such an object was a public use, for which public moneys might properly be appropriated. It is administered by five commissioners appointed by the Governor. Address: Harry K. Eckert, Secretary, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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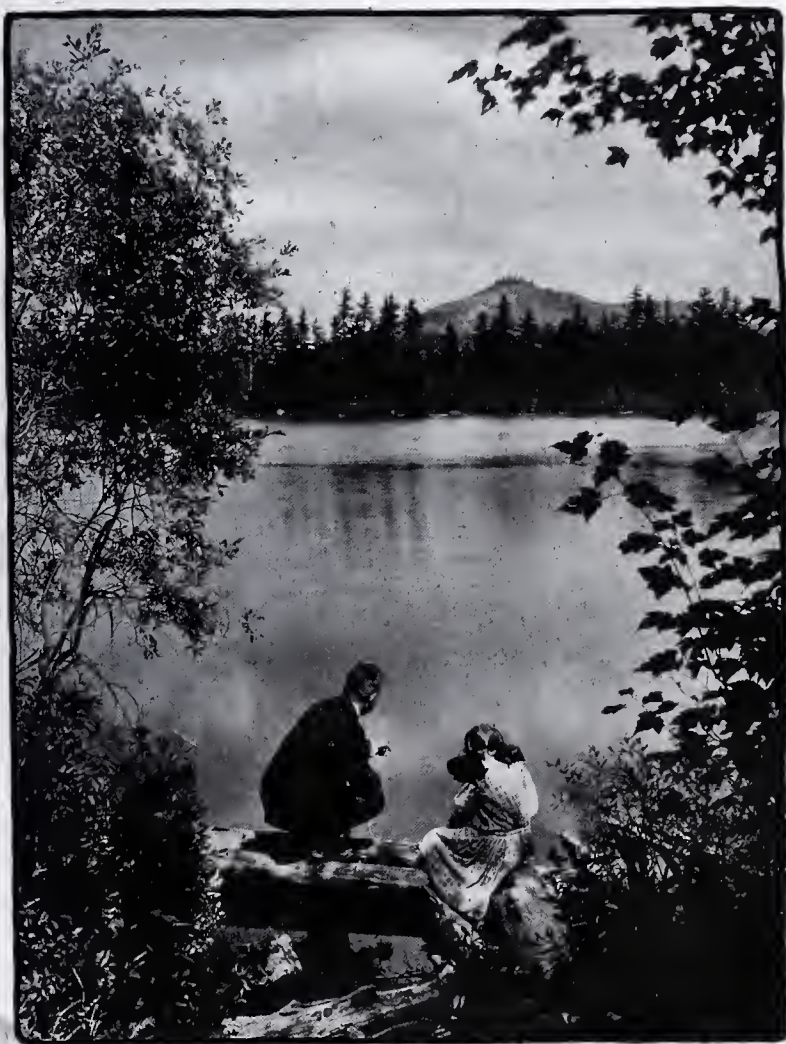
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Carelessness causes fires*
YOU CAN'T AFFORD *to be* CARELESS

Conservation Commission-Albany

PUBLIC USE OF THE FOREST PRESERVE

By C. R. PETTIS, F. E.
Superintendent of State Forests

RECREATION CIRCULAR 2



STATE OF NEW YORK
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
ALBANY

HELP WILD LIFE



TO DO ITS BIT



BIRDS MAKE AGRICULTURE POSSIBLE

*By Killing Insect and Rodent Pests, They Save
Crops Worth Millions of Dollars*

FISH AND GAME FURNISH FOOD

THOUSANDS OF TONS ARE TAKEN ANNUALLY

*Conservation Laws are designed to make Fish, Game
and Birds more abundant and are vitally necessary
for National Welfare*

THE MAN WHO ILLEGALLY TAKES GAME OR FISH OR
KILLS BIRDS DECREASES FOOD RESOURCES AND
DEFRAUDS HIS COUNTRY

REPORT VIOLATIONS TO THE NEAREST GAME PROTECTOR
CONSERVATION COMMISSION, ALBANY



STATE OF NEW YORK

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

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WILLIAM G. HOWARD.....	<i>Assistant Superintendent of State Forests</i>

DISTRICT FOREST RANGERS

JAMES H. HOPKINS.....	Saranac Lake, N. Y.
PATRICK J. CUNNINGHAM.....	North Creek, N. Y.
ERNEST W. BLUE.....	Old Forge, N. Y.
EMILIUS C. ROBERTS.....	Northville, N. Y.
STRATTON D. TODD.....	Arkville, N. Y.



MOUNTAINS, WOODS, LAKES AND STREAMS, OWNED COLLECTIVELY BY EVERY
CITIZEN OF THE STATE.

PUBLIC USE OF THE FOREST PRESERVE

By C. R. PETTIS, F. E.
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The purpose of this circular is to give information required by the public regarding the administration and public use of State lands and parks under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission. The properties covered include the Forest Preserve in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains, certain islands in Lake George, and the International Park or Saint Lawrence Reservation, for a more detailed description of which the reader is referred to Recreation Circular No. 1, entitled "State Parks and Reservations."

The functions of the Conservation Commission, in the care, custody and control of these State properties, are to prevent the alienation of the land, to protect it from fire, to secure it from illegal trespass, to reforest waste areas, to protect the fish and game within its borders, and to assure the people the wise use of their property, preventing its abuse by any one.

-In its administration of the Forest Preserve, the Conservation Commission is governed by certain provisions of the Constitution of the State of New York. Article 7, section 7, of the Constitution provides that "The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the Forest Preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed."

This provision prohibits lumbering in the Forest Preserve, or the cutting of trees or timber or their removal. It also plainly prohibits the direct use of the land for private purposes, or the taking of any part for private use or profit. It is quite evident that it was the purpose of those who framed this section of the Constitution that, under State ownership, the natural forest areas, which protect the sources of the State's greatest rivers, and which are also the most scenically beautiful sections of New York State, were to be set aside for the benefit and use of the people as a whole instead of for exploitation and enjoyment by a few.

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

It has been the duty of the Conservation Commission in managing the vast area comprising the Forest Preserve to evolve an administrative policy which complies with the provisions of the Constitution and at the same time embraces the greatest possible benefit for the people who are the owners of the Preserve.

The following is, in brief, the policy of the Conservation Commission as it applies to the Forest Preserve:

The Forest Preserve has been acquired by the State and the title thereof is vested in the people of the State. The property is thus owned collectively by approximately ten million citizens. Therefore, no one owns any specific tree, camp site or other portion. It is the Commission's duty to protect this property, and to hold it intact for the benefit of all of the people. Experience has shown that unrestricted use of the Preserve has led to abuses, and in some cases occupants, after a period of years, have even claimed title to the lands.

The present administration, upon assuming office in 1915, found substantially 800 cases of occupancy of the Forest Preserve, ranging from hotels to small parcels used for agriculture or for hunting camps. The question of leasing camp sites had been under discussion for a period of years, and was before the Constitutional Convention then assembled. The occupancy of this property was explained to the Conservation Committee of the Convention, and an amendment providing for the leasing of camp sites was advocated by the Commission, but was later rejected by the Convention.

A further step to amend the Constitution, to provide for leasing camp sites, was taken in the 1916 Legislature, but was defeated. It was therefore clearly evident that the people of the State desired the restrictions of the last twenty years continued. This Department, as soon as the question was decided adversely, began to cause the removal of the occupants.

The Commission, in the performance of its duty to enforce the provisions of the Constitution respecting the Forest Preserve, and acting under the advice of the Attorney-General, has taken the position that no one shall have the exclusive use of any portion of the Preserve; that no one shall be allowed to claim any particular camp site from year to year; that the State property shall not be used for commercial purposes; that public property shall not be used for private profit; that the forest lands and waters shall be enjoyed by all the people as far as is possible and compatible with the public policy expressed in the Constitution.

The use of the State lands for hunting, camping, fishing and other recreational purposes has developed rapidly in the last few years, and it is the Commission's desire that such uses be enjoyed as fully as possible, under such regulations as are necessary for administrative purposes.

SHELTERS

The policy in regard to the erection of shelters in the Forest Preserve is that all structures, except tents for temporary use, shall be erected only under permit, shall become the property of the State, and shall be reasonably regulated in their use. This plan does not give any one any claim upon State lands, but will afford full recreational enjoyment. The principle followed is that temporary use of the land is all that can be allowed under the Constitution.

This plan is the most liberal which can be formulated under the Constitution. It is an endeavor to make temporary use of the great Forest Preserve widely possible. Its object is public control and use, as against private.

There are analogous conditions that might be cited. The city of Albany has a fine park, with a lake, large house, croquet grounds and tennis courts. If two or three families moved into and took possession of the house, it would then not be serving the public, but would be used by certain individuals for their own personal benefit. The croquet grounds and tennis courts are maintained by the city and are used by the public. No one claims any particular court. Our highways are owned by the people and are open to reasonable use by all, but are not for the exclusive use of any person. There is no reason why the State should furnish some of its citizens land for a home or camp and not do the same for others under similar circumstances. Similarly, the use of State land for commercial purposes would result in an unfair competition, on the part of those using the State land, with legitimate business conducted by people who have invested money in land for business purposes.

Accordingly it is one of the regulations of the Commission that the use of the Forest Preserve, or the improvements thereon, for private revenue or commercial purposes is prohibited. This is not intended as a prohibition against the receiving of wages for personal services. The Commission desires to have guides continue to take parties into the woods and earn their living thereby, as they always have done. If the guide is paid the regular guide's wages and is reimbursed for any expenditures that he makes, these payments are not considered as profit from the use of the State land or the shelters that may be occupied.

Thus a guide may secure a permit and erect an open camp, or several of them, and take his parties to them for the temporary and reasonable period authorized by the Commission. So long as he does not receive additional payment because of the occupancy of the camp, there can be no complaint on the score of commercial profit.



OPEN CAMP OR ADIRONDACK LEAN-TO

In pursuance of the policy to make the Forest Preserve as accessible and useful as possible for vacation purposes, certain structures may be erected under permits.

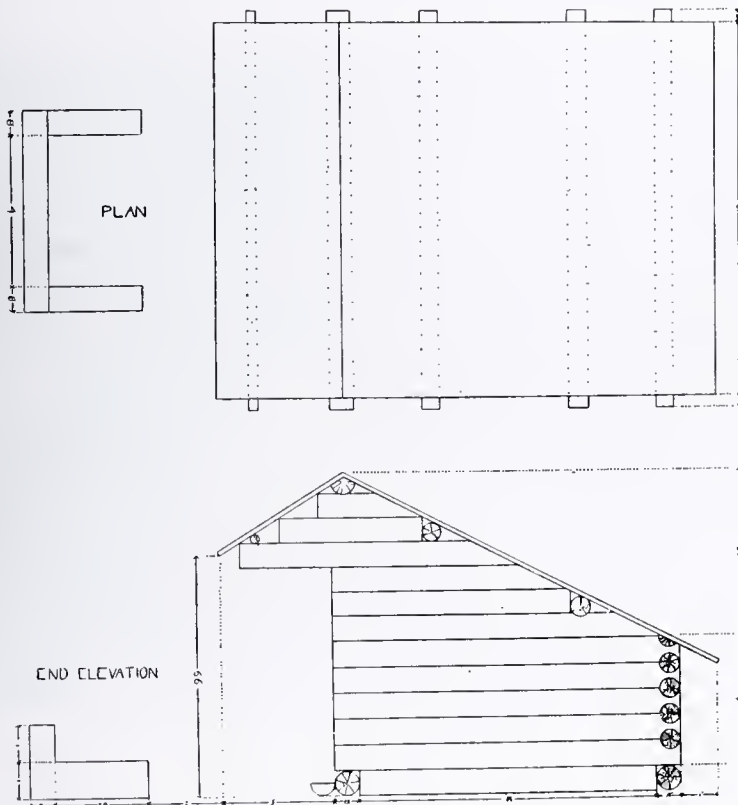
No structures are to be erected or maintained except under permit, and these structures are to be of a standard type. There have existed in the past a number of tar-paper shacks and other kinds of cheap camps, which have been occupied for camping purposes. Tar-paper and other flimsy structures are not now permitted within the Forest Preserve.

Inasmuch as the requirements of different types of vacationists differ, the Commission has made provision for:

1. Open camps.
2. Tents, both with and without platforms.
3. Portable canvas houses.

Open Camps

An open camp is a structure open on one side and designed primarily as a place to sleep in and as a shelter against storms. Taking one end out of an existing closed camp does not make it an open camp within the meaning of the Commission's regulations. The well developed type of structure known in the Adirondacks under the specific names of "Open Camp" or "Adirondack Lean-To" is the one contemplated in these regulations.



PLAN AND END VIEW OF ADIRONDACK LEAN-TO

The accompanying illustration shows clearly the appearance of a typical open camp. The ends are enclosed, and the rear wall is much lower than the front opening. The roof slopes back to the rear wall. The shape is much like that of a reflecting camp baker. Each camp must be equipped with a fireplace, built of stone and located about eight feet in front of the camp. It is the Commission's desire to have these camps built, as far as practicable, similar in design, which will give them a distinct character.

The sides and ends may be built entirely of logs, or the logs on the ends may extend only to a height of 4 ft. The gable ends in the

latter case are to be finished with boards, slabs or planks. The roof is to be boarded and covered with roofing paper or shingles. The accompanying sketch shows the ground plan and end view. The dimensions are: Width, front to back at bottom, eight feet; vertical height in rear, three feet six inches; height of ridge, eight feet; height of opening in front, five feet six inches; overhang of roof in rear and on sides, one foot; in front, three feet. The fireplace measures four feet long and three feet wide inside; walls, eight inches thick; ends, one foot high; back, two feet high, in order to act as a surface to reflect heat into the camp.

Open camps may be erected for two general purposes: (1) camps for travelers; (2) camps for hunters, fishermen or campers.

Open camps for travelers will be limited in use to the same person not exceeding three nights in succession or ten days in any one year. They are designed for the use of parties who climb mountain trails or travel through the woods. There are now a large number of people canoeing and tramping through the Forest Preserve, camping in one spot only temporarily, and traveling burdened with a heavy pack. Where open camps are available, the camp outfit can be reduced, a comfortable place to spend the night is afforded, and safe fireplaces are provided for the building of fires.

Open camps for hunters, fishermen or campers can be used for reasonable periods. "Reasonable" is construed to mean such time as is necessary and proper and does not exclude others who might be entitled to use the camp, provided the former occupant had used it for a "reasonable" period. The idea is to give no one an exclusive privilege, but to insure to all a fair share of the enjoyment.

Tents

Tents used in the Forest Preserve must come under one of three classifications, as follows:

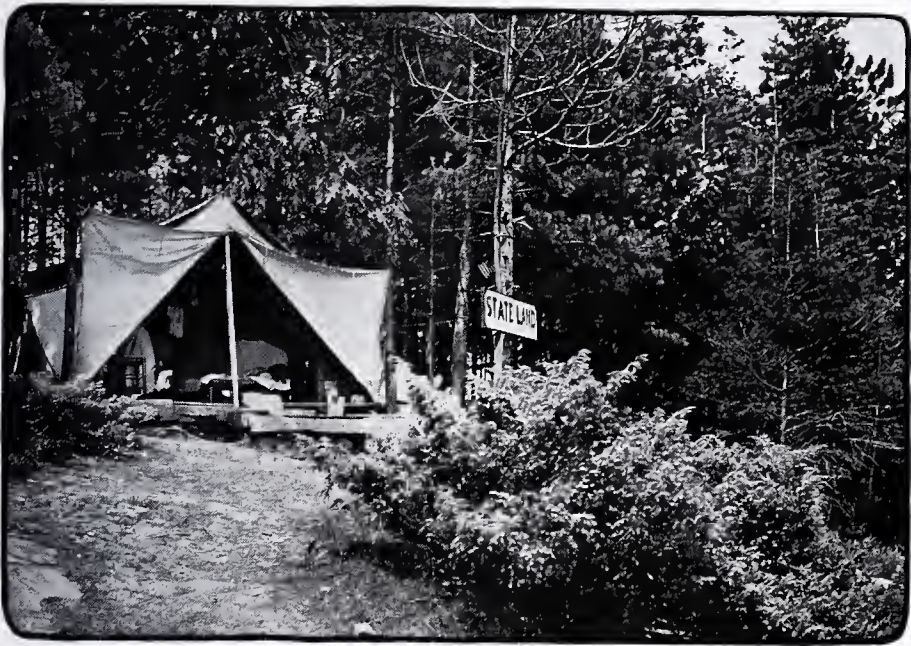
1. Tents without platforms and temporarily used.
2. Tents placed for continuous camping purposes, with or without a temporary and removable platform.
3. Tents placed on a permanent platform.

Class 1 covers tents without platform used by travelers, who do not stay in the same place more than a few nights. No permit is required.

Class 2 includes tents used by parties for camping which are not of a temporary or transient nature. There may or may not be a platform. If a platform is used, it is placed and removed at the same time as

the tent. The tent is to be continuously occupied in good faith. A permit is necessary.

Class 3 includes tents with permanent platforms. A permanent tent platform is a board platform upon which may be erected a framework upon which the tent is stretched. There may be board sides to a height of not exceeding three feet. These platforms remain from season to season. They are built under a permit, and the person who erects them is given the preference in their use the following year. When not in use, permits may be given to others to occupy them. They are not to be occupied except under permit.



TENTS WITH PERMANENT PLATFORMS MAY BE ERECTED UNDER PERMIT

Campers are expected, under these permits, to occupy the camps continuously in good faith, and no longer than is necessary and reasonable, and when through camping to remove all of their property. Parties finding platforms unoccupied and desiring to use them should communicate with the local Forest Ranger, and send the number on the platform, together with full information as to the time when they desire to use the platform. The Commission cannot attempt to advise them what particular platforms are unoccupied.

Portable Canvas Houses

Portable canvas houses, which are essentially no more permanent structures than tents with platforms and frames, will be allowed under

permits. They must be removed when the applicants have finished camping, or at the end of the permitted period. Otherwise they become the property of the State. No locks are allowed on their doors.

Granting of Permits

Permits for the building of open camps and *construction* of permanent tent platforms are granted by the Conservation Commission at Albany. Permits for the *use* of permanent tent platforms (Class 3 above) or for camping (Class 2 above) are granted by the local forest ranger, or by the district ranger for the district, whose address may be found on the second page of this circular. Such permits are issued only a short time prior to the beginning of the use of the permit.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

The following rules and regulations are of general application to the State land administered by the Conservation Commission, and are to govern all of those who make use of this land. Regulations of special or local application may be adopted from time to time:

1. No fires except for cooking, warmth or smudge purposes are permitted. No fire shall be lighted until all inflammable material is removed to prevent its spread.

2. Lighted matches, cigars, cigarettes or burning tobacco must not be deposited or left where they may cause fires.

3. No official sign posted, or structure maintained under permit, shall be defaced.

4. Peeling of bark or injuring trees is prohibited.

5. Dead or down wood may be used for fuel by temporary campers.

6. Camps and adjacent grounds must be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. Garbage and refuse must be either buried, removed or burned. Waste materials must not be thrown into the waters, or waters polluted.

7. Each camper on Lake George islands, St. Lawrence Reservation or other much frequented place, must provide a plentiful supply of chloride of lime and dirt, for disinfecting and covering any latrine used by him. All latrines must be cleaned and the contents burned or buried at frequent intervals, in such manner as to prevent offensive odors, and above all to *avoid pollution of the water supply*.

8. Canvas tents without platforms for use during short periods may be placed without a permit, but not in a trail or within 150 feet of any spring used for water supply.

9. No tents (except those described under rule 8) or wooden

structures shall be erected or maintained in the Forest Preserve, except under written permission from the Conservation Commission. Tar paper shall not be used, except for roofs of open camps erected under a permit. The structures for which permits may be granted are as follows. Those erected under (a), (b) or (c) become the property of the State.

(a) Open camps for use of travelers, not to be occupied by the same person or persons more than three nights in succession or more than ten nights in any year.

(b) Open camps for use of campers, hunters or fishermen; may be occupied for reasonable periods.

(c) Permanent tent platforms for summer camping purposes. Permit granted to use while occupied in good faith. Platform to be left for future use. When not in use permits may be given others to use.

(d) Temporary tent platforms for summer camping. The platform to be erected and removed simultaneously with the tent.

(e) Portable canvas houses for summer camping.

10. No one may claim any particular site from year to year or the exclusive use of the same.

11. The use of the Forest Preserve or the improvements thereon for private revenue or commercial purposes is prohibited.

12. Any unoccupied tent or structure may be removed by the Commission.

13. At St. Lawrence Reservation, where fireplaces are provided, fires must not be kindled elsewhere, nor shall tents on these parks be pitched less than 200 feet from any public fireplace or boat landing.

14. No boat is entitled to the exclusive use of any dock built by the State. There must be free access for boats at all times.

15. Dancing in any building erected by the State is prohibited.

16. All campers will be held responsible for compliance with these rules, and any person responsible for injury of State property will be held liable for damages and penalties.

FIRE PROTECTION

The Commission is charged with protecting from forest fires a region embracing approximately 7,200,000 acres, covering the major portion of the Adirondack and Catskill mountain region. This territory is about the same in area as the State of Maryland. A system of forest fire protection has been devised which divides the Adirondacks into four districts and the Catskills into one district, each in charge of

a district ranger. These districts have been further subdivided into areas of approximately 100,000 acres each, in charge of rangers. This system of supervision is supplemented by a series of mountain observation stations. Telephone lines have been constructed to the tops of fifty-two mountains, where observers are employed during the fire season to keep watch and detect the smoke of any fires which may occur, and promptly to locate them and notify the rangers and fire wardens, whose duty it is to extinguish them. This has necessitated the building and maintenance of 300 miles of telephone lines. The rangers are constantly patrolling the forests, looking after the State land, fighting forest fires and doing other State work. The effectiveness of this system has been marked, and the forest fire loss has been greatly reduced.

The trails leading to the mountain stations have been put in good walking condition, and are posted with signs. The Commission hopes that the public will use these trails and visit the mountain stations. The observers there will be very glad to point out to visitors the places of interest which can be seen from the mountains.

The great cause of forest fires to-day is carelessness in its numerous forms. Many fires are due to smokers and to abandoned camp fires. Many people use the woods who do not appreciate that the forest floor is nothing but decayed vegetation and that after a few days of continued dry weather it becomes so dry that the dropping of a match, cigarette or burning tobacco is as likely to cause a fire as if the same burning material was dropped into a basket of dry waste paper. Underneath these dry leaves is in most instances a heavy mat of rotted leaves. After periods of drought, this material, called "duff," becomes very dry and inflammable, and will hold fire for a long time. Under no circumstances should camp fires be set on this kind of soil.

A camp fire should be set on a brook bed or shore, or on some camping ground where there is no "duff," and in all cases the inflammable material around the edge of the fire should be removed, so that it cannot spread. Every camper should be certain the fire is out before it is left. The State and private owners are doing their best to prevent fires throughout the forested area of the State. This same area is generally open to the public for fishing, hunting and camping, and the people who use it must be cautious with fire. If they are not, the freedom which they now enjoy will of necessity be restricted in the future. If the people are to have hunting and fishing and places to camp in, they must have forests. In order to have forests, there must be no fires. Whether or not they are to have these things in the future is "up to them."

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Conservation Commission has prepared the following publications, which may be had upon request:

Recreation Circular 1, **State Parks and Reservations**, showing the location and character of the scenic and historic properties belonging to the State.

Recreation Circular 2, **Public Use of the Forest Preserve** and of other property administered by the Conservation Commission, giving the regulations governing those who make use of these lands.

Recreation Circular 3, **Adirondack Highways**, showing the accessibility of the region by rail, water and highway.

Recreation Circular 4, **Catskill Highways**, showing the accessibility of the region by rail, water and highway.

Recreation Circular 5, **St. Lawrence Reservation**, showing the location of the State parks in the Thousand Island region and their accessibility.

Recreation Circular 6, **Lake George**, giving information in regard to the State-owned islands, camping, the adjacent country, etc.

Recreation Circular 7, **Adirondack Canoe Routes**, outlining a canoe trip of about 125 miles, from Old Forge to Paul Smiths, with side trips on many lakes and rivers.

Register of Guides is a directory of competent guides in the Forest Preserve counties, published in accordance with Section 186 of the Conservation Law for the purpose of bringing about better protection of the forests from fire, better game protection, and more complete enjoyment by vacationists of the State's great Forest Preserve. Registered Guides are certified by their District Guides Committee and by the Conservation Commission as safe and competent persons to guide camping, hunting and inland fishing parties.

Campers who desire to camp on private land should communicate with the owners of the property. The Commission cannot attempt to advise who are the owners of particular pieces of land. Information in regard to hotels, accommodations, rates, etc., cannot be furnished by the Conservation Commission and should be secured by applying to railroad companies, boards of trade, and other local sources.

PROTECT *the* FORESTS *from* FIRE!

AND CONSERVE
NATURAL RESOURCES



Extinguish matches, cigars,
cigarettes. — Put out your
camp fire before you leave.

Conservation Commission

ADIRONDACK HIGHWAYS

By C. R. PETTIS, F. E.
Superintendent of State Forests

RECREATION CIRCULAR 3



STATE OF NEW YORK
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
ALBANY

BROKEN GAME LAWS

Less GAME SPORT BUSINESS
EVERYBODY LOSES



Your Own Personal Influence Counts
HELP PREVENT VIOLATIONS

COOPERATE WITH THE
CONSERVATION COMMISSION, ALBANY



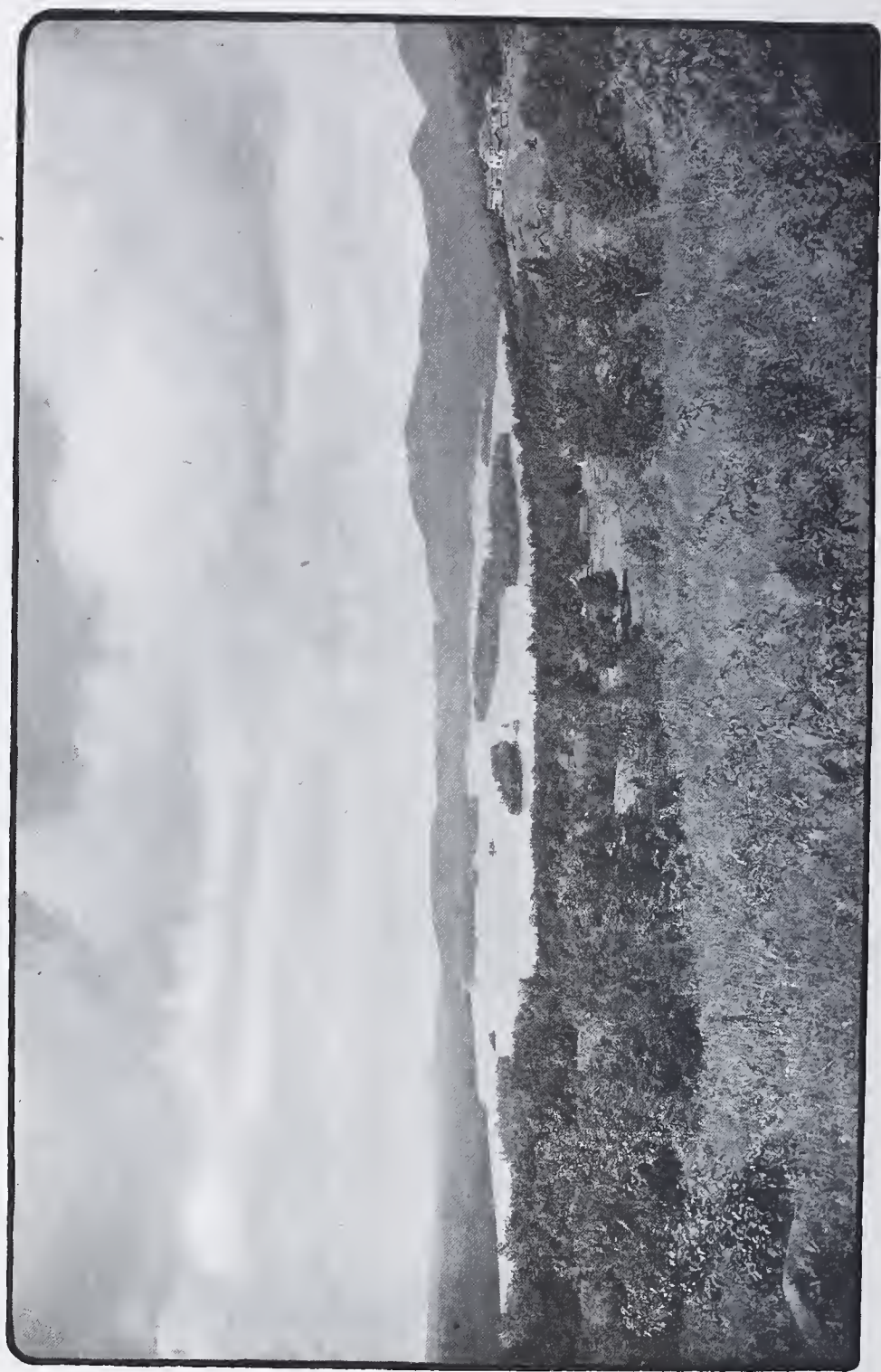
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BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE

ADIRONDACK HIGHWAYS

By C. R. PETTIS, F. E.
Superintendent of State Forests

The "Adirondack Region" is a term which has been in common use to designate the territory in the northeastern part of New York State, which lies between Lake Champlain on the east and the valley of the Black River on the west, and stretches from the Mohawk valley northward to the farm regions of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties.

The Adirondack Park embraces the central portion of this region, the outlying areas of the foot hill section being not included. The boundaries of the Adirondack Park are defined by law; upon the map of the Adirondack forest, published by the Conservation Commission, they are indicated by a heavy blue line, and on the map accompanying this circular by a heavy broken line. The park comprises 3,313,564 acres, of which 49 per cent. is owned by the people of New York State, 28 per cent. is owned by lumber and pulp companies, 15 per cent. is in private parks, 6 per cent. is in small private holdings, 2 per cent. is held by companies interested in minerals, and 6 per cent. is improved land. For purposes of comparison, it may be said that the Adirondack Park is slightly larger than the State of Connecticut.

The formation of this Park is the result of a law, passed in 1883, prohibiting the further sale by the State of lands within the designated boundaries, and of other laws which appropriated money for the purchase of additional lands there. The State now owns within the "Blue Line" approximately 1,420,000 acres of land and 23,600 acres of water. The State-owned lands lie in all of the important watersheds of the region, and are located in various sized parcels in all sections of the Park. They include the slopes and summits of prominent mountains, as well as lower lands situated along the lakes and streams. In fact, every type of country which exists in the area is represented in the State holdings. No less than 584 miles of lake front, suitable for camp sites, are the property of the State.

Topographically, the Adirondack Park may be considered as divided into two natural divisions, namely, the Mountain Belt and the Lake Region. The Mountain Belt, including its foot hills and detached peaks, occupies the eastern and southern part of the Park, while the Lake Region stretches itself over the western and northwestern part.

The Mountain Belt, whose greatest width is about forty miles, runs from Lake Champlain in a southwesterly direction. It is a wild region

of rugged mountains belonging to the Upper Laurentian geological system—the oldest known strata of the earth's crust. Five separate mountain chains or ranges run parallel with each other through the entire belt, about eight miles apart. These separate ranges are not always entirely distinct; sometimes their lateral spurs interlock, and sometimes single mountains of vast size occupy the space between the ranges, but their general direction can always be traced.

The first of these ranges on the east is the Luzerne Range, which begins at Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain, and, running southward, encircles Lake George, crosses the Hudson at Glens Falls, and disappears in the hills near Saratoga Springs.

The next range to the westward is that of the Kayaderoseros, which extends from Crown Point through Warren county, ending in the low lands south of Saratoga Springs.

The third chain, known as the Schroon Range, starts near Westport, runs through Essex and Warren Counties, and ends in the valley of the Mohawk, in the eastern part of Fulton County. Schroon Lake, from which this range takes its name, lies in a deep valley near its eastern slope, and the Schroon River flows along its eastern base.

Next, and still to the westward, is the Boquet Range, which also starts from Lake Champlain and, crossing the center of Essex County, extends through the southwestern part of Hamilton County, along the border of the East Canada Creek. The highest peak in this range is Mount Dix, which attains an altitude of 4,916 feet above the level of the sea. The other prominent mountains in this particular chain are Giant, Noonmark, Dial, Nipple Top, Macomb, Sable and the Boreas Range.

The fifth range is the main mountain belt of the wilderness, and forms the Adirondack chain proper. Starting at Port Kent, on Lake Champlain, it runs straight through Essex, Hamilton and Herkimer Counties to the Mohawk River, where it terminates in the rocky gorge at Little Falls. This chain is more than 100 miles in length, and is the backbone of the Adirondack Mountains. Mount Marcy, the highest mountain in the State, with an elevation of 5,402 feet, is the principal feature of this range; while McIntyre, Haystack and Skylight, each over 5,000 feet in height, are other noble peaks in the chain.

The Lake Region, or second natural division of the Adirondack Park, stretches westward from the base of the main Adirondack range to the borders of the forest, a distance of about fifty miles. It includes the tract lying north and west of a line drawn from the Fulton Chain of lakes, through Raquette and Long Lakes, to the Saranaes. It is a

comparatively level region, as is shown by the slight fall and easy flow of the Raquette and Beaver Rivers. The lakes are most numerous in the northwest corner of Hamilton County, and in the adjoining parts of Franklin, Herkimer and St. Lawrence Counties. This network of picturesque lakes and ponds forms one of the most attractive features of the great Adirondack wilderness. The bodies of water are so closely connected that trips of one hundred miles can be made in guide-boats or canoes—broken only by short “carries” that seldom exceed two miles in length. These water-routes, together with mountain trips and good highways, combine to make this region a mecca for the summer



BLUE RIDGE, A LINK IN THE SCHROON RANGE, WITH SCHROON RIVER AT ITS FOOT

tourist. Nowhere in the world may be found such a combination of wild, grand scenery, and delightful, easy travel, lying at the very threshold of dense population.

The watershed of the Hudson River does not include so large an area of the Adirondack forest as is generally supposed. The principal lakes, rivers and streams, which are within the lines of the watershed of the Hudson and tributary to it, are: Lakes Pleasant, Piseco, Oxbow, Spy, Sacandaga, Elm, Morehouse, Honnedaga, West Canada, Wilmurt, Salmon, Spruce, Cedar, Cedar River Flow, Lewey, Indian, Rock, Essex Chain, Catlin, Rich, Harris, Newcomb, Thirteenth, Henderson, Sanford, Colden, Boreas, Elk, Eagle, Paradox, Brant, Schroon, Loon, Friends, and Luzerne; the rivers Sacandaga, Indian, Cedar, Opalescent, Boreas, and Schroon; and, although called “creeks,” the equally important tributaries, East Canada Creek, West Canada Creek, and Stony Creek.

The following well-known lakes and rivers belong to the Canadian watershed, their waters running either directly to the St. Lawrence, or into it by way of Lake Champlain: Lakes George, Placid, the Saranacs, St. Regis, Spitfire, Clear, Loon, Rainbow, Kushaqua, Osgood, Meacham, Massawepie, Cranberry, the Tupper, Nehasane, Lila, Red Horse Chain, Beaver, Brandreth, Bog River Chain, Big Moose, Fulton Chain, Woodhull, Bisby, Raquette, and Blue Mountain; and the rivers Moose, Beaver, Oswegatchie, Grasse, Raquette, St. Regis, Salmon, Saranac, Ausable, and Boquet.

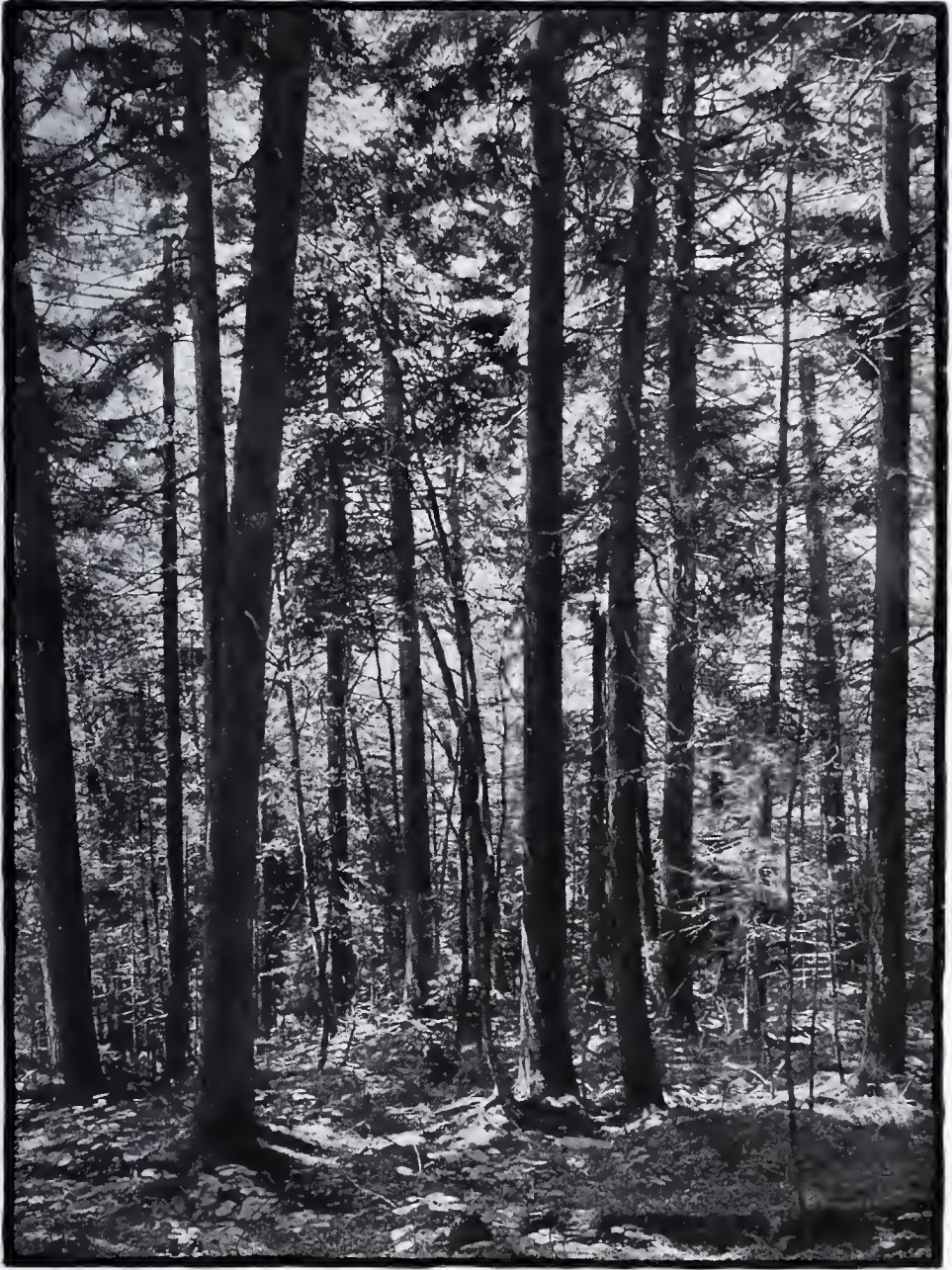
The Adirondack Park not only affords a wealth of scenery unsurpassed in wildness and beauty, but it is at the same time remarkably accessible. Railroads entirely surround the Park, and one line crosses through the very heart of the region. In addition, many branch railroads reach to the various Gateways. Connecting with these railroads, and also with the highways which enter the same Gateways, are excellent State macadamized highways and dirt roads, leading to all parts of the mountains.

The accompanying map shows the general location of the Adirondack Park with the names of the most important points, the railroad connections, routes of boat lines, and important highways.

It is not the purpose of this circular to offer a substitute for automobile guide books, but, on the other hand, merely to furnish information as to the general accessibility of this region. For the reason that the greatest number of people travel to the Adirondacks by railroads, information relative to railroads will be given first. Similar facts in regard to trunk line travel over the State highways will be presented later. Access by rail and water may most readily be treated under the heads of the various Gateways.

RAILROADS AND WATER ROUTES.

Southeastern Gateway, from Saratoga Springs.—Connections from the south, east and west are made from Albany or Troy over the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, or by trolley from Albany, Troy and Schenectady to Saratoga Springs. At Saratoga Springs the Delaware and Hudson Railroad divides. The main line continues from Saratoga Springs through Fort Edward to the head of Lake Champlain at Whitehall, along the western shore of the lake, through Montcalm Landing, Fort Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Port Henry, Westport, Essex, Port Kent and Cliff Haven and on to Plattsburg and Montreal.



THE FOREST PRESERVE INCLUDES ENTIRE TOWNSHIPS OF UNBROKEN WOODLAND.

A branch of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad extends from Saratoga Springs across Saratoga county, enters the Hudson Valley at Corinth, and follows along the western side of the Hudson river; passing through Hadley, which is the station for Luzerne and the lower Sacandaga Valley; Stony Creek, where highways run to Stony Creek and Knowlhurst; Thurman, where one highway leads east to Warrensburg and another west to Athol; Riverside, which is the station, with stage connection, for Friends Lake, Loon Lake, Pottersville, Schroon Lake, Chestertown and Brant Lake; and finally North Creek, which is the terminus of this branch of the railroad. From North Creek, one bus line runs to Indian Lake and Blue Mountain Lake and another runs through Minerva, Aiden Lair and Newcomb to Long Lake.

Trains may also be taken from Saratoga Springs, which leave the main line of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at Fort Edward, and go through Hudson Falls, Glens Falls and French Mountain to Lake George village at the head of Lake George. A trolley route also runs from Saratoga Springs through Glens Falls and Lake George village to Warrensburg. At Warrensburg an automobile bus line in the summer makes connections for Chestertown, Pottersville and Schroon Lake, and, by the way of North Creek, for Newcomb and Long Lake.

The Lake George Steamboat Company operates a line of steamers on Lake George. They start from the railroad terminus at Lake George village and touch at the important points along the shore, as far as Baldwin, at the north end of the lake. Lake George is one of the most beautiful inland lakes in this country and, if a person is traveling through this section, he should avail himself of the opportunity of taking the trip through Lake George, which can be made during the summer season in either direction by these steamers.

At Baldwin, a branch of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad runs from the boat landing through the village of Ticonderoga, to the main line of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad and dock of the Champlain Transportation Company on Lake Champlain at Montcalm Landing. Here boats of the Champlain Transportation Company make connection and travel north through Lake Champlain, touching at Crown Point, Port Henry, Westport, Essex, Burlington, Vt., Port Kent, Cliff Haven and Plattsburg.

Eastern Gateway, from Westport.—Passengers may reach Westport from either the north or south over the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, or by the Lake Champlain steamboats. This is the Gateway for travel to Elizabethtown, Lewis, Keene Valley, New Russia, etc. A good road runs west to Elizabethtown over which stage lines operate. For travel beyond Elizabethtown by highway, see routes 3 and 32.

Northeastern Gateway, from Plattsburg.—Plattsburg is reached from the north and south by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and also by the steamboats plying on Lake Champlain. At this place, the Chateaugay Branch of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad strikes west along the Saranae valley through Cadyville and Dannemora; thence into the Chazy valley, passing by Chazy Lake; thence into the Chateaugay valley, through the village of Lyon Mountain and Standish, where there are extensive iron mines; thence into the Upper Salmon valley; back again into the Saranae valley, following south parallel with the New York Central Railroad through Inman, which is the station for Loon Lake; passing by the Stony Wold Sanatorium at Lake Kushaqua; thence to Bloomingdale Station, where a stage line connects for Bloomingdale village and Gabriels; thence to Saranae Lake village, where connection may be made with the New York Central Railroad; and continuing through Ray Brook to Lake Placid.

Northern Gateway, from Malone.—The Rutland Railroad, running east and west, crosses the northern part of New York State, and affords a line of travel from Lake Champlain at Rouses Point to the St. Lawrence River at Ogdensburg. At Malone Junction, it connects with the Adirondaek Division of the New York Central Railroad, which runs from Utica to Saranae Lake and Montreal. The latter traverses the heart of the Adirondaek Park and affords direct communication with the northern central, middle western and southwestern portions of the mountains.

At Moira the Rutland Railroad connects with the New York Central line from Tupper Lake to Ottawa, and at Norwood with the New York Central line from Syracuse, Watertown, and Potsdam.

Northwestern Gateway, from Potsdam.—Potsdam is reached over the New York Central lines by way of Watertown and Carthage from the south, or via Norwood from the north. It is situated on the Raquette River, and from it lead roads and stage lines to adjoining parts of the Raquette River valley and northwest corner of the Adirondaek Park.

Western Gateway, from Carthage via Harrisville.—Carthage is reached over the New York Central lines by through trains from Utica. From Carthage, a branch line extends through Natural Bridge, Lake Bonaparte, Harrisville, Piteairn, Oswegatchie, and Benson Mines to Newton Falls. At Oswegatchie transportation may be secured to Star Lake; at Benson Mines, a stage line connects for Wanakena; and at Newton Falls, a stage line connects for Cranberry Lake village. Cranberry Lake village is the western terminus of the Grasse River Rail-

road, which connects at its eastern terminus with the New York Central Railroad at Childwold. On Cranberry Lake a boat line operates during the summer months.

Southwestern Gateway, from Utica via Remsen.—On the main line of the Adirondack Division of the New York Central Railroad, trains run from or through Utica entirely across the southwestern and northern central portion of the Adirondacks. Trains for the western side of the Adirondacks or the Thousand Islands run from Utica separately from those through the heart of the mountains. The two lines diverge at Remsen. At Otter Lake, the main line enters the Adirondack Park, passing through McKeever and Fulton Chain, where a branch line extends to Old Forge. Automobile lines also make connection at Fulton Chain station for Old Forge and points on the Fulton Chain of Lakes. A line of steamers is operated by the Fulton Chain Navigation Company on the First, Second, Third and Fourth Lakes of the Fulton Chain.

Leaving Fulton Chain and traveling north by rail, the next station is Carter, the junction of the main line with the Raquette Lake Railroad, which conveys travelers to Rondaxe, Bald Mountain, Fourth Lake, Eagle Bay and Raquette Lake. Points on the Upper Fulton Chain are reached from Eagle Bay Station.

At Raquette Lake, connection can be made by steamboat for Forked Lake, or, by way of the Marion River and Blue Mountain Lake, for Blue Mountain village.

Continuing north on the main line of the New York Central, the highest point on the railroad is reached at Big Moose, which is the station for Big Moose Lake and Twitchell Lake. The railroad then continues on through Woods Lake, Beaver River, Brandreth, Nehasane and Long Lake West, where automobile stage lines run east twenty miles to Long Lake village; thence through Horseshoe, Pleasant Lake and Childwold Station, which is the junction point of the Grasse River Railroad for Conifer and Cranberry Lake village; Piercefield, whence a stage line runs along the Raquette River to Gale, Childwold village and Hollywood; Tupper Lake Junction, where connection is made with the New York and Ottawa Railroad, and which is the station for a portion of the Upper Saranac Lake and Raquette River sections; thence through Floodwood and Saranac Inn—the heart of the small lake region—to Lake Clear Junction. Here a branch railroad extends to Saranac Lake and Lake Placid, an electric trolley line, owned by the Paul Smiths Hotel Company, extends to Paul Smiths, and stage lines extend to the St. Regis Lakes. The main line continues

on through Gabriels, Rainbow Lake, Lake Kushaqua, Loon Lake, where a stage line runs to the south end of Loon Lake, and on to Mountain View, Owl's Head and Malone.

Southern Gateway, from Poland or Prospect.—Poland and Prospect are reached by the New York Central Railroad over the branch line from Herkimer to Remsen. From these points stage lines run along the valley of the West Canada Creek to Hinckley, Wilmurt, and Morehouseville.

Southern Gateway, from Gloversville via Northville.—Gloversville is reached by electric lines from Fonda and Amsterdam, which are



THE VALLEY OF SACANDAGA RIVER LEADS UP FROM THE SOUTHERN GATEWAY

both on the main line of the New York Central Railroad. A steam line carries passengers from Gloversville by the way of Sacandaga Park to Northville. At Northville, stage connections are made for Hope, Wells, Speculator, Lake Pleasant, Piseco, and other places in the Sacandaga valley.

HIGHWAY ROUTES.

The following pages contain a brief description of the main highway routes of entry into the Adirondacks. Reference should be made by the reader to the accompanying map, upon which each route is numbered. No attempt is made to show every road in the whole Adirondack region, and more detailed information should be obtained by local inquiry or by reference to automobile guide books. Some of the roads described are State highways in excellent condition, some are in need

of repair, some are good dirt roads, and some are dirt roads in not the best of condition; but, in all instances, they are in common use by automobiles.

As in the case of the railroads, the highways enter the mountains by certain Gateways, as follows:

From the southeast by way of Saratoga Springs and Lake George; from the east, by way of Westport and Elizabethtown; from the northeast, by way of Plattsburg; from the north, by way of Malone; from the northwest, by way of Potsdam; from the west, by way of Carthage; from the southwest, by way of Utica and Remsen; from the southwest, by way of Poland, Prospect and Wilmurt; and from the south by way of Gloversville and Northville.

Route 1.—Starting from Saratoga Springs, where the Conservation Commission maintains a State Reservation of 600 acres, containing the famous Saratoga mineral springs, bath houses and Drink Hall, there are two roads leading north to Lake George. One (Route 1) goes by way of Glens Falls, and passes through the village of Wilton at the foot of Mount McGregor, where the cottage stands in which President Grant spent the last days of his life; beside French Mountain; past Bloody Pond; and over lands which are rich in historical interest and only a short distance from the Lake George battlefield. The other road (Route 1A) is by way of Hadley and Luzerne, passing Lake Luzerne, a pretty lake named in honor of Chevalier Luzerne, the first French Minister to the United States.

These two roads come together in one highway just south of Lake George village, which leads north through Warrensburg to Chestertown. Here there is a right hand turn (Route 35) to Brant Lake. The main road (Route 1) proceeds west, with a fork at Loon Lake which leads north through the Schroon valley to the Boquet, Ausable, Saranac and lower Raquette River section. (See Route 3.)

Route 1 proceeds to Riverside, on the Adirondack branch of the D. & H. Railroad, and thence to North Creek, the terminus of the Adirondack branch of the D. & H. Railroad. In North Creek village the road again forks, the State highway (Route 1) taking a northerly and westerly course to Long Lake, while a dirt road (Route 2) extends to North River, Indian Lake, Blue Mountain Lake and Long Lake.

The State highway (Route 1) crosses the Hudson River at North Creek and runs through the villages of Minerva and Aiden Lair. The highway then crosses the Boreas River and continues into the Upper Hudson valley. It was along this road that Theodore Roosevelt was traveling when President McKinley died, and, about five miles beyond

Aiden Lair, a tablet at the side of the road shows approximately where he became President of the United States.

Shortly beyond this point, a road (Route 39) turns to the right, which leads to Tahawus and Upper Iron Works; and another (Route 46) leads eastward, through the Boreas River valley, and down a branch of the Sehroon River into the Upper Sehroon valley.

The State highway (Route 1) continues northwest, past Lake Harris, and through the village of Newcomb to Long Lake village on Long Lake. Just after entering Long Lake village the roads again fork, one branch proceeding southwesterly along the southerly shore of Long Lake to Blue Mountain Lake and Indian Lake (Route 2), and also affording a communication with Raquette Lake, Fulton Chain and the Southwestern Gateway (Route 43). Long Lake will be, when the lines of communication are completed, the central point of intersection of trunk line travel through the southern Adirondaeks. The roads from the Southeastern (Routes 1 and 2), Southern (Routes 4 and 5) and Southwestern (Route 8) Gateways will all center at this point.

Continuing on Route 1 across the iron bridge over Long Lake, one may travel westerly to Little Tupper Lake (a portion of this road is not completed at this date, but is passable), then northerly into Franklin County and along the shore of Big Tupper Lake to Tupper Lake village, which will be the radiating point for trunk line travel in the northern Adirondaeks. From Tupper Lake the lines of communication for the Northern, Northeastern and Eastern Gateways proceed (Route 1) via Wawbeek and Saranae Inn; and for the Northwestern and Western Gateways down the Raquette river (Routes 7 and 20) via Pierreefield.

Route 1 continues from Tupper Lake to Wawbeek, along the west shore of Upper Saranae Lake to Saranae Inn, on to Lake Clear Junction, and ends at Saranae Lake. Near Wawbeek, a turn in the road to the southeast leads to the foot of Upper Saranae Lake, to Coreys, and to Route 45.

Route 2.— If one leaves the State road at North Creek railroad station and proceeds on a dirt road along the west shore of the Hudson River for about six miles to North River, he enters the Adirondack Park. The road here turns to the west and climbs 1,000 feet in less than four miles, reaching an altitude of 2,200 feet. The greater portion of the land along this route, except improved property, is State land.

Sixteen miles from North Creek the Indian River, a tributary of the Hudson, is crossed, and one mile further on one arrives at the village of Indian Lake, which is two miles from the lake itself. At



FROM THE SUMMIT OF MARCY THE ENTIRE TOP OF THE STATE IS OUTSPREAD

Indian Lake village the road from the Southern Gateway (Routes 4 and 5) meets Route 2. Shortly before reaching Indian Lake village a wonderful view is obtained of Mt. Marey, Mt. McIntyre and Mt. Haystack, which loom up grandly to the north, with Mt. Santanoni visible further in the distance. Indian Lake is one of the large lakes of the mountains, and, although largely artificial, is over 12 miles long.

Proceeding westward two miles, Route 2 crosses the Cedar River. Here a left-hand road follows up the Cedar River into the wilderness, while Route 2 passes through State land for ten miles to Blue Mountain Lake. The highway, part of the way, follows the Rock River, and for some distance is located on what is apparently a railroad embankment, but which is probably the result of glacial action. At the eastern end of Blue Mountain Lake is Blue Mountain Lake village, whence steamers ply through the Eckford Chain of Lakes, which consists of Blue Mountain Lake, Eagle Lake and Utowana Lake. These steamers make connection, by way of the Marion River, with the Raquette Lake Boats, which carry passengers, but not automobiles, to Raquette Lake station, where trains make connections for the Adirondack Division of the New York Central Railroad.

The highway proceeds around the easterly side of the lake and up a steep hill, where, near the summit, there is found on the right side of the road a sign marked "Blue Mountain Station, Forest Fire Observatory. Public Welcome." A distance of about two miles up this trail brings one to the observation station on the summit, where there is a steel tower, 35 feet high, from which a truly wonderful view of the Adirondacks can be obtained.

Proceeding along the highway in a general northerly direction, one passes along the eastern shore of South Pond, and finally meets the State road at Deerland, on the south shore of Long Lake. At Deerland, Route 43 from the southwest joins this road. The State highway continues along the south side of Long Lake into the village of Long Lake.

Route 3.—Beginning on Route 1, at the west side of Loon Lake, Route 3 leads to the northern and eastern Adirondacks. Passing through the village of Pottersville, where one enters the Adirondack Park, and proceeding north, one soon comes to the southern end of Schroon Lake, a body of water nearly ten miles long and more than a mile wide in some parts. The western side of this lake is dotted with cottages, camps, hotels, boarding houses and summer camps for boys and girls. Proceeding through Schroon Lake village, one travels north about sixteen miles through the Schroon valley to its headwaters, pass-

ing a road turning to the left (Route 46) up a branch of the Schroon valley to Tahawus. A road (Route 36) turns to the right about two miles north of Schroon village, which leads to Paradox Lake, Eagle Lake and Ticonderoga, and other right-hand roads go to Crown Point and Port Henry.

The State highway continues north past the Underwood Club and enters the upper Bouquet valley. From Underwood a short trail leads to the Makomis Mountain fire observation station. The tower may be seen from the road. About one and one-half miles north of the Underwood Club, near Euba Mills, a narrow road (Route 3A) turns to the west and leads up the Bouquet valley through Chapel Pond, and, passing through some of the most rugged scenery in the Adirondacks, brings one to St. Huberts, at the head of the beautiful Keene Valley. Continuing on down the valley, this route rejoins the State highway (Route 3) near Keene Center.

Traveling north from Euba Mills on the State highway, one crosses the Bouquet River on an iron bridge, and passes beside Split Rock Falls. One then enters an agricultural section, in which there are numerous boarding houses. The road runs through the village of New Russia to Elizabethtown, which is a well-known center of travel. From Elizabethtown roads run east to Westport, an important Eastern Gateway, and north (Route 32) to Plattsburg, the Northeastern Gateway.

At Elizabethtown, the State highway (Route 3) turns west and passes up a valley and through a notch between Hurricane and Knob Lock Mountains. A trail leads from the highway to the summit of Hurricane Mountain, which is used by the Conservation Commission as a fire observation station. The highway continues down Spruce Hill and descends steeply into the heart of the Keene Valley. At the foot of the hill the road is joined by Route 3A from upper Keene Valley and St. Huberts, and, bearing to the right, it leads to Keene Center.

At Keene Center the road again forks, the State highway (Route 3) proceeding down the Ausable River, while a dirt road (Route 44) extends through Cascade Notch to Lake Placid. Following the State highway down the southern bank of the east branch of the Ausable River, through Keene valley, one passes through the villages of Upper Jay and Lower Jay. Then the State highway divides, one branch (Route 3) turning to the left, and one branch continuing straight ahead to Ausable Forks and Plattsburg (Route 31).

The left-hand road goes over the divide from the south to the north branch of the Ausable River, through the village of Wilmington

and along the northerly side of the north branch of the Ausable. Near some beautiful falls it crosses to the southerly side of the stream on a bridge approached by dangerous curves, and it then runs southwesterly past High Falls, which are well worth stopping to see. The road then passes through the celebrated Wilmington Notch, which is a deep gorge between Whiteface and Sentinel Mountains, the ravine being only wide enough for the road and the river. From Wilmington Notch it continues to Lake Placid, then past the State Sanatorium for Incipient Tuberculosis at Ray Brook, and on to Saranac Lake. Between Lake Placid and Saranac Lake the road passes through large areas of State forest plantations.

At Saranac Lake the roads separate, one highway going north (Routes 33 and 34) to Bloomingdale; thence down the Saranac River, through Union Falls, Franklin Falls and the Saranac valley to Plattsburg. The other highway continues on Route 1 past Colby Pond to Harriestown, where the roads again fork, Route 29 leading straight ahead to Paul Smiths and the Northern Gateway, while Route 1 runs west through Lake Clear Junction and on to Saranac Inn.

On the south shore of Lake Clear is one of the State forest nurseries, and there are others at Saranac Inn. At Saranac Inn station there is also a State fish hatchery. Both the nurseries and the hatchery are operated by the Conservation Commission and visitors are most welcome to inspect them. Saranac Inn, at the head of Upper Saranac Lake, is in the heart of the lake section of the Adirondacks.

Route 4.—The southern central portion of the Adirondacks is reached through Johnstown or Gloversville, to which State roads, Routes 4 and 4A, extend from Fonda and Tribes Hill, respectively, on the main trunk line of the State highway east and west through the Mohawk valley. Route 16 leaves Route 4 at Johnstown.

Continuing from Johnstown and Gloversville, the State road (Route 4) follows northeast through Mayfield, where Route 4B, a short cut for persons coming from the east by way of Amsterdam and Broadalbin, comes in, and thence through Cranberry Creek to Northville, which is the terminus of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad. Northville is situated on the Sacandaga River, and is also at the junction of Route 40, which continues down the Sacandaga valley to where it connects with Route 1A at Hadley. The State road (Route 4) from Northville leads north along the Sacandaga River to Hope and Wells. Route 42, to Wevertown and Chestertown, turns off at Wells.

After passing through the village of Wells, crossing the Sacandaga River through a large wooden covered bridge and proceeding a short dis-



THE FIRE OBSERVATION TOWERS ON MOUNTAIN TOPS SERVE A FINE DOUBLE PURPOSE, AS THOUSANDS OF VACATIONISTS WILL TESTIFY

tance, the State highway turns to the right. This turn should not be taken, as the road is completed only a portion of the distance, and does not now lead to any particular place. Instead, the dirt road turning to the left should be taken, following up Elbow Creek, over the hill to Alvord, passing by Gilman Lake, and thence down the hill, around the

end of Lake Pleasant to Speculator, where the State road again begins. At this point Route 4 intersects Route 5.

Leaving Speculator on Route 4, climbing the hill, and proceeding north on the dirt road, which in places is narrow and crooked, with steep hills, one travels across the Jessup River, passing by Mason Lake, Lewey Lake, crossing the Miami River, then following the western side of Indian Lake, finally reaching Indian Lake village, where one meets Route 2.

Route 5.—A State road turns westward at Gloversville by way of Peck Lake, extends by East Caroga Lake, and intersects Route 16 at Pine Lake. Thence it continues on to Green Lake, where it changes to a dirt road. It then passes north through Arietta, along a branch of the Sacandaga River through the forest, and along the easterly side of Piseo Lake to Rudeston, where it is joined by the State road (Route 6) from the Southwestern Gateway. Following Route 5 northeasterly on the State road, one passes Oxbow Lake, continues on to Lake Pleasant village, the county seat of Hamilton County, which is situated between Sacandaga Lake and Lake Pleasant, and along the shore of Lake Pleasant to Speculator, where Route 5 meets Route 4.

Route 6.—Leaving the main State highway at Herkimer, this route follows the West Canada Creek up through Middleville and Newport to Poland, from which one can travel either Route 6, 6A, 6B or 6C to Wilmurt, Morehouse and Piseo. A portion of this road is State highway, and a portion is dirt road. The country is not mountainous, but rolling; it is well forested and is beautiful to drive through.

Route 7.—Leaving Utica, on the main east and west trunk line highway, one can travel north, either by South Trenton or by Marcy (Routes 7 or 7A), on roads which unite at Trenton and continue to Remsen and Alder Creek, where the main lines of travel fork. Route 8 follows into the south central part of the Adirondaeks, while Route 7 continues northwesterly along the Black River valley, through Boonville to Lowville, at which point other routes turn off. Continuing on Route 7 one passes Carthage, Natural Bridge, Harrisville, Pitcairn and Fine, having traveled from the Black River valley into the Oswegatchie valley. Bearing to the right at Fine, one goes through Oswegatchie village, Star Lake and Benson Mines, where a good dirt road leads to Wanakena, situated at the southern inlet of Cranberry Lake.

Route 7 continues from Benson Mines on through Newton Falls and along the east branch of the Oswegatchie to Cooks, where it turns sharply to the left. The road straight ahead leads to Cranberry



"WHAT IS A HOUSE," SAID THOREAU, "BUT A *sedes*, A SEAT? — BETTER IF A COUNTRY SEAT"

Lake village on the north end of Cranberry Lake. Continuing from Cooks on Route 7, one soon crosses the south branch of the Grasse River. After traveling across a sandy plain, one enters the woods over a none too good road, which at Seveys is joined by Route 20 from Potsdam. The traveler is now in the Raquette River valley. Turning to the right at Seveys, a good road leads through Childwold, Gale, Piercefield and Faust to Tupper Lake, where it intersects Route 1, upon which one can travel in either direction.

Route 8.— Leaving Route 7 at Alder Creek and turning to the right, one proceeds northeast to Forestport, where the Black River is crossed; along the side of White Lake to Otter Lake and McKeever, where the Moose River is crossed; to Fulton Chain on the New York Central Railroad; to Old Forge; along the side of the first four lakes of the Fulton Chain to Eagle Bay, where Route 9 turns to the left for Big Moose; beside the railroad to Browns Tract Ponds; and around Fox Mountain to Raquette Lake. Raquette Lake is the end of the highway, but accommodations are provided for carrying passengers and automobiles on boats across Raquette Lake to the head of Forked Lake, when they may travel on Route 43 to Deerland on Route 2, thus making through connections to Long Lake, the central point for travel in the southern Adirondacks.

Route 9.— At Eagle Bay a highway turns northwest through the forest to Darts Lake, Big Moose Lake, Twitchell Lake and Big Moose station. At Eagle Bay a road also turns southeast leading around the end of Fourth Lake into Inlet, and to Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Lakes.

Route 10.— From Route 8 at Forestport a dirt road (Route 10) extends northeast along the branch of the Black River to North Lake.

Route 11.— Turning off Route 7 at Lowville, Route 11 extends as a stone road through Watson and Petries Corners, whence it continues as a dirt road to Number Four, a short distance from Beaver Lake. A road, which is passable, extends from Beaver Lake across State land to the Beaver River flow at Stillwater, but it is not shown on the accompanying map.

Route 12 is a State highway from Utica, through Rome, Pulaski and Adams Center to Watertown. It is an optional route for No. 7 and 21.

Route 13 is a State highway from Syracuse to Pulaski, where it intersects with Route 12 for Watertown, the western Adirondack Gateway, and the Thousand Islands.

Route 14 is the State trunk line east and west across the State, regarding which full information will be found in automobile route books.



SPORT GAINS ADDED ZEST IN SUCH A SETTING

Route 15 is a road leading in to Stratford and the East Canada creek region from Little Falls, by way of Dolgeville to Salisbury Center.

Route 16 is a State road which extends from Johnstown northwesterly by way of North Bush and intersects Route 5 at Pine Lake.

Route 17 is a short cut for travel from Amsterdam to Saratoga Springs. A portion of it is State road by way of Haganian and Ballston Spa.

Route 18 is a connection for Saratoga Springs, the southeastern Gateway, from Schenectady and Scotia on Route 14.

Route 19 is a State highway from Albany and Troy, via Mechanicville and Round Lake, to the Saratoga Gateway.

Route 20 is the route from the northwestern Gateway at Potsdam, following the Raquette River valley, through Hannawa Falls, Colton, South Colton, Stark, Hollywood and Seveys, where it intersects Route 7, extending to Tupper Lake. About half of the distance on the the north end is State highway. Just south of Stark the highway runs by the foot of Catamount Mountain. A well-marked trail, less than half a mile long, runs from the road to the fire observation station maintained by the Conservation Commission on the summit. A remarkably fine view may be had from the steel tower there.

Route 21 leaves Route 7 at Lowville, and is the direct route over the State highway from Utica, by way of Lowville, for Watertown and the Thousand Islands.

Route 22 is the State highway following the Black River from Route 7 at Carthage to Watertown.

Route 23 is a State highway from Watertown through Theresa to Alexandria Bay, one of the principal routes of travel to the Thousand Islands.

Route 24 is a State highway by way of Depauville to Clayton, a Gateway to the Thousand Islands.

Route 25 extends westerly from Watertown through Dexter, where there is a State game farm, on which the Conservation Commission raises large numbers of pheasants for stocking the covers of the State; thence to Chaumont, passing near the northeastern part of Lake Ontario, and proceeding to Cape Vincent, which is another good Gateway to the Thousand Islands.

Route 26 is a State highway leaving Route 23 at Theresa by way of Redwood, Hammond, Morristown, and continuing along the shore of the St. Lawrence river to Ogdensburg.

Route 27 is a State highway from Theresa on Route 23, along the northwest side of the foothills of the Adirondacks, through Philadel-

phia, Gouverneur, Canton, Potsdam, Lawrence and Moira to Malone, where highways radiate in all directions.

Route 28 is a State highway from Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence river, to Canton on Route 27.

Route 29 is the main line of travel from the northern Gateway at Malone south to the heart of the Adirondacks. In the beginning the routes diverge, Route 29 following the Salmon river to Whippleville and Chasm Falls, and climbing the Studley Hill, which is very steep, into the town of Duane. Route 29A runs by way of Lake Titus and Ayres and intersects Route 29 near Duane. Route 29 continues south past Meacham Lake, near which it is intersected by Route 30, continues south to McColloms, then passes the Forestmere Lakes, and enters an extensive area of State land, which has recently been reforested. Passing thence along the shores of Mountain Pond and Barnum Pond, it reaches Osgood Lake and Paul Smiths. At Paul Smiths, it turns east through Gabriels, then bears right to Harriets-town, where the roads fork, the right-hand road (Route 1) leading to Lake Clear, Upper Saranac and Tupper Lake, and the road straight ahead leading to Saranac Lake.

Route 30 is a cross-route from the Potsdam Gateway, connecting with Route 29 by way of Nicholville, St. Regis Falls, Santa Clara and Meacham Lake.

Route 31 is the road from the northeastern Gateway at Plattsburg. It goes across the plains to Peru and to Keeseville, while Route 31A — also a State highway — follows along the shore of Lake Champlain, through Bluff Point, Cliff Haven, Valcour and Ausable Chasm to Keeseville. Tourists in this section should avail themselves of the opportunity to go through Ausable Chasm. It is owned by a private corporation, and a charge is made.

Route 31 continues to Clintonville and Ausable Forks, and thence to Lower Jay, where it meets Route 3. By Route 3 one may travel south through the Eastern Adirondacks, or west into the heart of the northern portion of the region.

Route 32 extends from Keeseville to Elizabethtown, a short line north and south, mostly good dirt road and fairly level.

Route 33 is another road from the northeastern Gateway. Passing west from Plattsburg via Cadyville, this State road runs to Clayburg, and, following the north branch of the Saranac River, along Loon Lake, through Vermontville and Bloomingdale, leads to Saranac Lake.

Route 34 leaves Route 31 at Ausable Forks and, passing through Black Brook, leads by way of Silver Lake, Union Falls, and along the south branch of the Saranac River to Franklin Falls and Bloomingdale.

Route 35 leaves Route 1 at Chestertown on the State highway, runs northeast, crosses the Sehroon River, and thence through Horicon, Brant Lake, Graphite and Hague to Ticonderoga and Lake Champlain. From Graphite to Hague is a dirt road, very steep.

Route 36 is a connection from Route 3 to Lake Champlain. It leaves Route 3 about two miles north of Sehroon Lake, and runs east along Paradox Lake and Eagle Lake to Ticonderoga. Approximately the western half of the distance is a stone road.

Route 37 is a State highway north and south along the west side of Lake Champlain, affording direct routes of communication from



EVERY ROAD GIVES ACCESS TO SECLUDED SCENES OF WILD AND RUGGED BEAUTY

Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Port Henry and Westport to the Adirondack region.

Route 38 is the route from Gouverneur along the east branch of the Oswegatchie River, through Edwards, to Fine, where it connects with Route 7.

Route 39 runs from Route 1, near Tahawus, northward to Lake Sanford and Lake Henerson. It extends into the field of operations, long discontinued, of the McIntyre Iron Co. There are no accommodations here open to the public, as this is private property maintained by a Club, although the road is a public highway as far as the gate.

Route 40 is the route from Northville, on Route 4, down the lower portion of the Sacandaga River, through Edinburgh, Day and Conklinville, to Hadley on Route 1A.

Route 41 is a branch of Route 1, from Lake George village, along the west side of Lake George to Bolton Landing. The highway continues further through Northwest Bay and over Tongue Mountain to Hague, but it is practically impossible for travel by automobile. Motorists should either return to Lake George village or place their automobile on the boat and transport it to Sabbath Day Point or Hague, in order to avoid this piece of road. At Hague one may connect with Route 35 to Ticonderoga. This is a popular trip and the Lake George steamers are equipped for carrying automobiles.

Route 42 leaves Route 4 at Wells and extends along the east branch of the Sacandaga River through Griffin and Bakers Mills, intersecting Route 1 at Wevertown. It passes through some rough and rugged country with fine scenery, although a large portion of the region has been severely burned. The road is not maintained in excellent condition, and, therefore, the traveling is difficult.

Route 43 is a connection between Deerland, at the head of Long Lake, on Route 2, and Raquette Lake, the end of Route 8. There is a good dirt road from Deerland southwest along the Raquette River, a branch of which turns off to the right and runs to the foot of Forked Lake, while the main road continues through the woods to the dock of the Raquette Lake Transportation Company on Raquette Lake. The steamboats of this company carry passengers and automobiles across Raquette Lake to Raquette Lake station, where they can make connections by rail over the Raquette Lake Railroad or by highway on Route 8.

Route 44 leaves Route 3 at Keene Center; turns west across the east branch of the Ausable River; passes up a steep hill, through the Cascade Notch, which has on either side high precipitous mountains and, beside the road, two long narrow lakes; and continues through Cascade to the west branch of the Ausable River. Ascending a plateau, the road forks, the right-hand branch turning to Lake Placid, the left-hand branch running by the entrance to the John Brown Farm. After leaving Lake Placid station the road climbs Chubb Hill, passes through State forest plantations and intersects Route 3 just west of Lake Placid.

Route 45 is what is known locally as the "State Road" (not a macadam road), which goes from Saranac Lake village to the head of Lower Saranac Lake; thence through the forest, passing near Lower Saranac and Middle Saranac Lakes, to the Bartlett Carry, at the outlet of Upper Saranac Lake, and around the foot of Upper Saranac Lake to Coreys and Wawbeek, where it intersects Route 1. Near Middle Saranac Lake, a well-marked trail leads to the forest fire observation station on Ampersand Mountain.

Route 46 is locally known as the Branch Road. It extends from the State highway on Route 3 on the Schroon River, through Blue Ridge and Boreas River, to Tahawns on Route 1. It is a dirt road, usually in good condition, and is a short route from the Upper Schroon valley to Newcomb and Long lake.

Route 47.— This road leaves Lowville on Route 7, and is a State road from Lowville to Croghan. From there it continues as a dirt road through a level country with sandy soil, crosses the Indian River, passes Jerden Falls, and connects again with Route 7 at Harrisville.

Route 48 leaves Route 47 near Indian River, turns off to the right, crosses the Indian River to the west branch of the Oswegatchie, and leads up this valley over a dirt road to Long Pond.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

The Conservation Commission desires that the fullest possible use be made of the recreational advantages of the Forest Preserve, both in the Catskills and in the Adirondacks, and of other State Reservations, by the people of the State, whose property they are. To this end, it has published, in addition to the present circular, a number of others containing information regarding canoe trips, mountain trails, tramping, and camping regulations. These it will be glad to mail on request. They are as follows:

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Campers who desire to camp on private land should communicate with the owners of the property. The Commission cannot attempt to advise who are the owners of particular pieces of land. Information in regard to hotels, accommodations, rates, etc., cannot be furnished by the Conservation Commission and should be secured by applying to railroad companies, boards of trade, and other local sources.

PROTECT the FORESTS from FIRE!

AND CONSERVE
NATURAL RESOURCES

Extinguish matches, cigars,
cigarettes. — Put out your
camp fire before you leave.

MAIN ROUTES OF TRAVEL IN THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS OF THE NEW YORK STATE FOREST PRESERVE

PREPARED BY
CONSERVATION COMMISSION, STATE OF NEW YORK
GEORGE D. PRATT, Commissioner ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Deputy Commissioner
WARWICK S. CARPENTER, Secretary

Division of Lands and Forests
C. R. PETTIS, Supt. of Forests W. G. HOWARD, Asst. Supt. of Forests
Compiled by A. S. Hopkins, State Forester
1919

- LEGEND**
- State and Improved Roads . . .
 - State Roads under construction . . .
 - Unimproved Roads . . .
 - Steam Railroads . . .
 - Electric Railways . . .
 - Steamboat Lines . . .

Scale of Miles
1 inch = 16 miles
0 5 10 20 Miles

The wild things
of this earth are
not ours, to do with
as we please. They
have been given to
us in trust and we
must account for
them to the gener-
ations which will
come after us and
audit our accounts.
William T. Hornaday.

HELP WILD LIFE



TO DO ITS BIT



BIRDS MAKE AGRICULTURE POSSIBLE

*By Killing Insect and Rodent Pests, They Save
Crops Worth Millions of Dollars*

FISH AND GAME FURNISH FOOD

THOUSANDS OF TONS ARE TAKEN ANNUALLY

*Conservation Laws are designed to make Fish, Game
and Birds more abundant and are vitally necessary
for National Welfare*

THE MAN WHO ILLEGALLY TAKES GAME OR FISH OR
KILLS BIRDS DECREASES FOOD RESOURCES AND
DEFRAUDS HIS COUNTRY

REPORT VIOLATIONS TO THE NEAREST GAME PROTECTOR

CONSERVATION COMMISSION, ALBANY

PROTECT *the* FORESTS *from* FIRE!

AND CONSERVE
NATURAL RESOURCES



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Conservation Commission

CATSKILL HIGHWAYS

By C. R. PETTIS, F. E.
Superintendent of State Forests

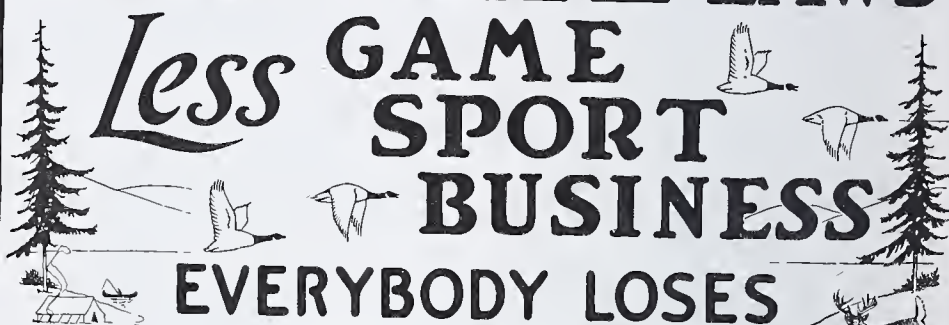
RECREATION CIRCULAR 4



STATE OF NEW YORK
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
ALBANY

BROKEN GAME LAWS

Less GAME SPORT BUSINESS
EVERYBODY LOSES

The text is surrounded by several line drawings. On the left is a tall pine tree. Below it is a small cabin with a chimney. In the center, there are three birds in flight. On the right is another tall pine tree. Below it is a deer standing in a field.

Your Own Personal Influence Counts
HELP PREVENT VIOLATIONS

COOPERATE WITH THE
CONSERVATION COMMISSION, ALBANY



STATE OF NEW YORK

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

GEORGE D. PRATT.....*Commissioner*
ALEXANDER MACDONALD.....*Deputy Commissioner*
WARWICK S. CARPENTER.....*Secretary*
MARSHALL McLEAN.....*Counsel*

DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS

CLIFFORD R. PETTIS.....*Superintendent of State Forests*
WILLIAM G. HOWARD.....*Assistant Superintendent of State Forests*



HAINES FALLS TYPIFIES THE EXQUISITE CASCADES OF THE CATSKILLS.

CATSKILL HIGHWAYS

By C. R. PETTIS, F. E.

Superintendent of State Forests

The Catskill Mountain region is bounded on the north by the north lines of Greene and Delaware counties; on the east by the flat land in the Hudson valley down to Kingston; on the southeast by lands of the Rondout valley; on the south it takes in a portion of northern Sullivan county; and, on the west, part of the Delaware watershed in Delaware County.

The Catskill Park includes the central portion of this region. Its boundaries are defined by law and are indicated upon the published land maps of the Conservation Commission by a heavy blue line, and on the map contained in this circular by a heavy broken line. The Park includes 576,120 acres, of which the State owns 107,500 acres. It is situated in the Hudson, Delaware and Mohawk watersheds. The valley of the Esopus, a tributary of the Hudson, lies in the heart of the region and drains approximately 50 per cent of the area. The northern portion of the Park lies in the watershed of Schoharie Creek, which empties into the Mohawk River. Peculiar as it may seem, the divide between the Mohawk and Hudson is nearly on the eastern boundary of the Park. The southern part of the region is drained by the Rondout, a tributary of the Hudson, and by the Neversink, Mongaup and Beaverkill, tributaries of the Delaware. The Park, on a portion of its western boundary, is bounded by the east branch of the Delaware River.

There is a rim of high, rough and precipitous mountains extending from the northerly end of the Park along the northeast and easterly part. This range includes most of the section in Greene County, and runs westerly through the southern part of Greene County to the Delaware River. The land west and north of this range lies in the Westkill, Schoharie Creek and Batavia Kill valleys. The southern portion of Greene County lies in the Beaver Creek, Stony Clove, Broadstreet Hollow, Peck Hollow and Bushnellville valleys, which open into the Esopus from the north. Big Indian, Watson Hollow and Woodland valleys are the chief large watersheds opening into the Esopus from the south.

Through nearly the center of Ulster County, running southeast and northwest, is a high range of mountains, which forms the divide between the Delaware and Hudson watersheds. To the south of this range are various tributaries of the Neversink, Mongaup, Beaverkill and east branch of the Delaware River.

In the Catskill region there is, as compared with the Adirondacks, an almost entire absence of natural lakes. In fact these are practically limited to a few small ponds. However, this lack of natural lakes is compensated by the presence of the wonderful Ashokan reservoir, an artificial lake, twelve miles long and two miles wide, which is at once a triumph of modern engineering science and a marvel of scenic beauty.

The soil throughout the region, except on the higher elevations of the mountains, is of good quality, and in most of the valleys there is a strip of "bottom" land, which is cultivated and highly productive. The sides of the mountains are generally clothed with a forest of hardwood trees, interspersed with hemlocks. As one passes through this hardwood belt and ascends the mountains, the growth becomes shorter, until on the higher summits there is a forest of spruce and balsam, which, in some respects, resembles Adirondack conditions.

The roads of the Catskill Park may be roughly divided according to the various sections. In the northern part, where the valleys are wide and dotted with farms, the roads in general are good. The central section, occupied by the valley of the Esopus, is very accessible by a State road which runs the entire length of the valley. In the southern and western parts of the Park there are dirt roads, which, while traversible by automobiles, are not of as good character as those in the central and northern parts of the region. The eastern boundary of the Park in Greene County is almost a sheer cliff of rocks and ledges several hundred feet in height and surmounted by a plateau. Some of the most wonderful views in the entire Catskill region are to be obtained from this plateau along highways which are readily accessible by automobile. Especially notable are the views from the Catskill Mountain House and from the Kaaterskill Hotel. The eastern wall of the plateau is cut by ravines, in which there is scenery as wild and rough as can be found in the northern Rocky Mountains, although upon a smaller scale. There are roads that lead through these cloves, but caution should be taken in driving through them with an automobile.

In all parts of the Catskill Mountains, the scenery is justly celebrated. Slide Mountain, the highest eminence in the region, rears its majestic form to an elevation of 4204 feet, surrounded by a multitude of lesser peaks. Here, too, are deep, cool valleys, rocky glens and gorges, whose silence is broken only by rushing cascades, or by the murmur of woodland sounds. Indeed, on every side the eye is greeted by an array of scenery unsurpassed throughout the State.

The City of New York, for the purpose of obtaining a portion of

its water supply, has built in the Catskills the famous Ashokan reservoir, which forms a lake with a water surface of 12.8 square miles, and a shore line of 40 miles. In order to construct this reservoir, it was necessary to remove seven villages inhabited by 2,000 people, relocate 11 miles of railroad, discontinue 64 miles of highways, and build 40 miles of new highways. The Catskill aqueduct, a combination



ESOPUS VALLEY PROVIDES WATER FOR THE METROPOLIS AND LONG, WINDING ROADS FOR THE MOTORIST.

of concrete and steel tubing, which conducts the water from the reservoir to New York City, is 75 miles long. Construction work on the reservoir and aqueduct was commenced in 1907 and completed in 1917, and the entire work cost about \$140,000,000. The reservoir is situated a few miles west of Kingston, and there is a broad, smooth, macadam road all the way around it.

As even this great water supply system will undoubtedly be insufficient for the increasing needs of New York City in the future, plans are now being perfected for the construction of another reservoir on the Schoharie Creek at Gilboa, from which a tunnel through the Shandaken Range will divert the water of the Schoharie into the Esopus at Allaben, and thence into the Ashokan reservoir. This work, it is estimated, will cost \$22,000,000 additional. The Esopus already fur-

nishes 250,000,000 gallons of water per day to New York City, and this supply will be doubled when the Schoharie development is completed. The cost of the entire project is greater than that of the Panama Canal.

ACCESSIBILITY BY RAILROADS

The Catskill section is readily reached by rail on the New York Central Railroad to Rhinecliff, and thence by ferry to Rondout, the terminus of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad; or by way of the West Shore Railroad to Kingston, where connections are made at the Union Station with the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. The Ulster and Delaware Railroad runs westerly through the heart of the Catskill region, connecting at Oneonta with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad from Binghamton and Albany. A branch of the same railroad extends northward into Greene County, through the Stony Clove from Phoenicia, to Hunter and Tannersville, affording access to all of the important points in the central portion of the Catskill Park. At Tannersville, connection may be made over a narrow gauge railroad, known as the Catskill and Tannersville Railroad, to Otis Summit.

The Catskills may also be reached via the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad from Weehawken, by changing cars at East Branch to the line of the Delaware and Northern Railroad. The Delaware and Northern Railroad runs along the western boundary of the Park, through the upper portion of the valley of the east branch of the Delaware River, connecting with the Ulster and Delaware Railroad at Arkville. The southern portion of the Park is accessible from the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad without change—the Never-sink valley from Liberty, Willowemoc valley from Livingston Manor, and Beaverkill valley from Roscoe.

A branch of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad also runs through the Rondout valley from Summitville to Kingston, and, from the stations at Ellenville and Wawarsing, highways lead to the southeast part of the Park.

The Catskill Mountain Railroad, which formerly ran from Catskill through Cairo (at the northeastern gateway of the Park), and Palenville (at the foot of the Kaaterskill Clove), to Otis Junction, has discontinued operations. There has, for many years, been operated a cable inclined railroad from Otis Junction to Otis Summit, and it is understood that this is to continue operation. Otis Summit is the eastern terminus of the Catskill and Tannersville Railroad, referred to above.

HIGHWAY ROUTES

Entrance to the Catskill Park by highway from the northeast or east is best made by the way of East Windham, Saugerties or Kingston; from the northwest by the way of Oneonta; and from the south by the way of Kingston, Liberty or Roscoe. Each route will be described separately.

The State highway system runs north and south along the west side of the Hudson River (Route 7). Connections with this highway from that which runs north and south on the east side of the Hudson river (Route 8) may be made by ferry from Beacon to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie to Highland, Rhinecliff to Rondout and Greendale to Catskill.

From Catskill (Route 1), a State road turns west and follows the Catskill Creek valley through Leeds to Cairo, where it begins to climb the mountain through Acra to South Durham. Here the State highway ends, and a fairly steep, but safe, dirt road continues up the mountain for a distance of about three miles to East Windham. As one

arrives at East Windham, he may enjoy, on a clear day, a wonderful panorama of scenery to the north. There is at this place a sheer drop of the mountain sides, giving almost the impression that one is gazing off from space. Few travelers realize that such scenery may be viewed from an automobile road.

At East Windham one is on the height of the Catskill plateau, at an elevation of 1,900 feet. A good dirt road leads westerly (Route 1), following along the Batavia Kill through Windham and Ash-



SUCH FORESTS AS GUARDED THE LONG SLEEP OF RIP
VAN WINKLE

land to Prattsville, where it meets a macadam State road. Crossing the divide from the Schoharie to the Delaware at Grand Gorge, the State road continues westerly through Stamford to Oneonta, where it intersects the State highway from Albany to Binghamton (Route 16).

One can leave Route 1 either near Windham (Route 2) or at Prattsville (Route 3) and enter the heart of the northern Catskills over a



CATSKILL STREAMS HAVE EARNED WIDE FAME AMONG FISHERMEN.

State road to Hunter, Tannersville, Haines Falls, Kaaterskill and Elka Park.

From these roads in the Schoharie watershed, one may pass south to the Esopus watershed either through the Stony Clove (Route 2) or through West Kill Notch (Route 5), reaching, respectively, Phoenicia or Shandaken, and there connecting with Route 4.

The scenery in the Stony Clove (Route 2) is unsurpassed in the Catskills. Above the narrow pass, barely wide enough for the railroad and highway, the precipitous slopes of Hunter Mountain on the west, and of Plateau Mountain on the east, tower impressively. The walls of naked rock, bare of all vegetation, bear mute witness to the devastation of past forest fires. From the Becker farm, a short distance north of the Stony Clove, a well-marked trail leads to the fire observation station maintained by the Conservation Commission on the summit of Hunter Mountain. This is open to the public.

The West Kill Notch or "Deep Notch" (Route 5) is also a marvel of grandeur and beauty. The densely forested slopes of Balsam Mountain on the east, and Halcott Mountain on the west, rise abruptly from the shady glen in the pass. A mountain stream and several small ponds enhance the beauty and interest of the scenery.

A short route from the north to the Ashokan reservoir is to turn west at Saugerties on the Hudson River and follow a State highway (Route 6) direct to Ashokan, on the north side of the reservoir, where the Esopus valley road is reached (Route 4).

From Kingston (Route 4), one can travel west along the Esopus and around either side of the Ashokan reservoir. A causeway, traversed by a macadam road, divides the reservoir into two parts, and one may well pass from one side to the other on this road, and thus enjoy the magnificent views of the mountains to the west and also cross the huge dam which creates the lake.

Looking to the west from the dam, one sees many of the highest peaks of the Catskills, which rise beyond the west end of the lake in a most inspiring panorama. At the south end of the range, High Point towers above the surrounding country to an elevation of over 3,000 feet. As the eye swings toward the north it encounters the rugged masses of Hanover, Cornell and Wittenberg Mountains, with Samuel's Point in the foreground, and the tip of Slide Mountain, the highest mountain in the Catskills (4,204 feet), just visible behind the others. Still farther to the north appear the peaks of Mt. Pleasant and Mt. Tremper. Mt. Tremper is used as a forest fire observation station, and from its foot a well-marked trail leads to the top, where is the Conservation Commission's steel observation tower, attended by an observer, and open to the public.

At Phoenicia (Route 4) one can diverge on Route 2 to Chichester and Lanesville through Stony Clove to the northern part of the Park, or one can continue on Route 4 through Allaben to Shandaken, where Route 5, through Bushnellville, West Kill and West Kill Notch, leads to Lexington.

Continuing on Route 4, one soon reaches Big Indian station, where a dirt road, following up the true Esopus creek, turns southward through Big Indian valley to the villages of Olivera and Slide mountain. The upper portion of the road from Olivera soon becomes steep, but is constantly travelled by automobiles and is a way indicated on the map to cross from the central portion of the Park to the southern part. The road passes by the foot of Slide mountain and enters into the headwaters region of the west branch of the Neversink, continuing

on to Claryville, where a better road (Route 10) leads to Ellenville on Route 9.

Following Route 4 from Big Indian, one passes through Pine Hill, a large summer resort. From the railroad station, which is high up on the slope to the southwest of the village, a well-marked trail leads to the steel tower erected by the village of Pine Hill on the summit



FOREST CLAD RANGES PILE ONE BEHIND ANOTHER.

of Belleayre Mountain, where a fire-observation station is maintained by the Conservation Commission. The trail is about a mile and a half long and is rather steep, but the view from the tower amply rewards the climber for his trouble.

From Pine Hill the highway (Route 4) passes over the divide into the headwaters of the east branch of the Delaware River at Fleischmanns, and continues to Arkville and Margaretville. Here it turns north through Roxbury, intersecting Route 1 at Grand Gorge. South and west from Margaretville, the roads are constructed of dirt. Northwest, on Route 15, one can travel over the hill to Andes, where a stone road leads to Delhi.

The road down the east branch of the Delaware River is rough and one must necessarily travel at slow speed. The preferable route from Arkville to the southern part of the Catskills is Route 14, by the way

of Arena, Union Grove, up Barkabone valley, around Horseshoe curve, where a wonderful view of the valley is obtained, and down the Beaver Kill valley through Turnwood and Lewbeach to the State highway (Route 12).

The southern portion of the Catskills is readily reached from southeastern New York through Middletown (Route 12) or Newburgh. If it is desired, one may diverge at Wurtsboro (Route 9) over a dirt road and later a stone road to Ellenville, and down the Rondout valley to Kingston.

From Ellenville a cross-over can be had over a dirt road (Route 11) through Greenfield and Loch Sheldrake to Liberty.

At Nanpoch, a road partially of stone is found leading up the Rondout valley through the villages of Lackawack and Grahamsville to Claryville (Route 10).

Continuing westerly on Route 12 from Wurtsboro, one passes through Monticello, the county seat of Sullivan County, and thence north to Liberty. This road is the southern trunk line State highway route across the State and extends westward through Livingston Manor, Rockland, Roscoe, East Branch, and Hancock to Binghamton.

At Hancock, one may go north on Route 13 to Walton, Delhi, Bloomville and Stamford, and thus reach Route 1.

At East Branch, on Route 12, just east of the bridges over the streams, a dirt road leads a few rods in a northeasterly direction to the base of a steep ridge, whence a well-marked trail leads to the forest fire observation station maintained by the Conservation Commission on the summit of Twadell Point. The climb to the summit is not a difficult one, and the view from the tower is very extensive.

In addition to the routes outlined, there are many dirt roads leading to numerous other points of interest. Taken as a whole, the Catskills are easy of access in all parts.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The facts set forth in this circular are intended merely as a general statement of the accessibility of the Catskill mountains, both by railroad and by highway. This is not intended as a circular of broad general information relative to the region, and for such information application should be made to local sources. The Conservation Commission has no facilities for answering inquiries regarding hotels or other details.

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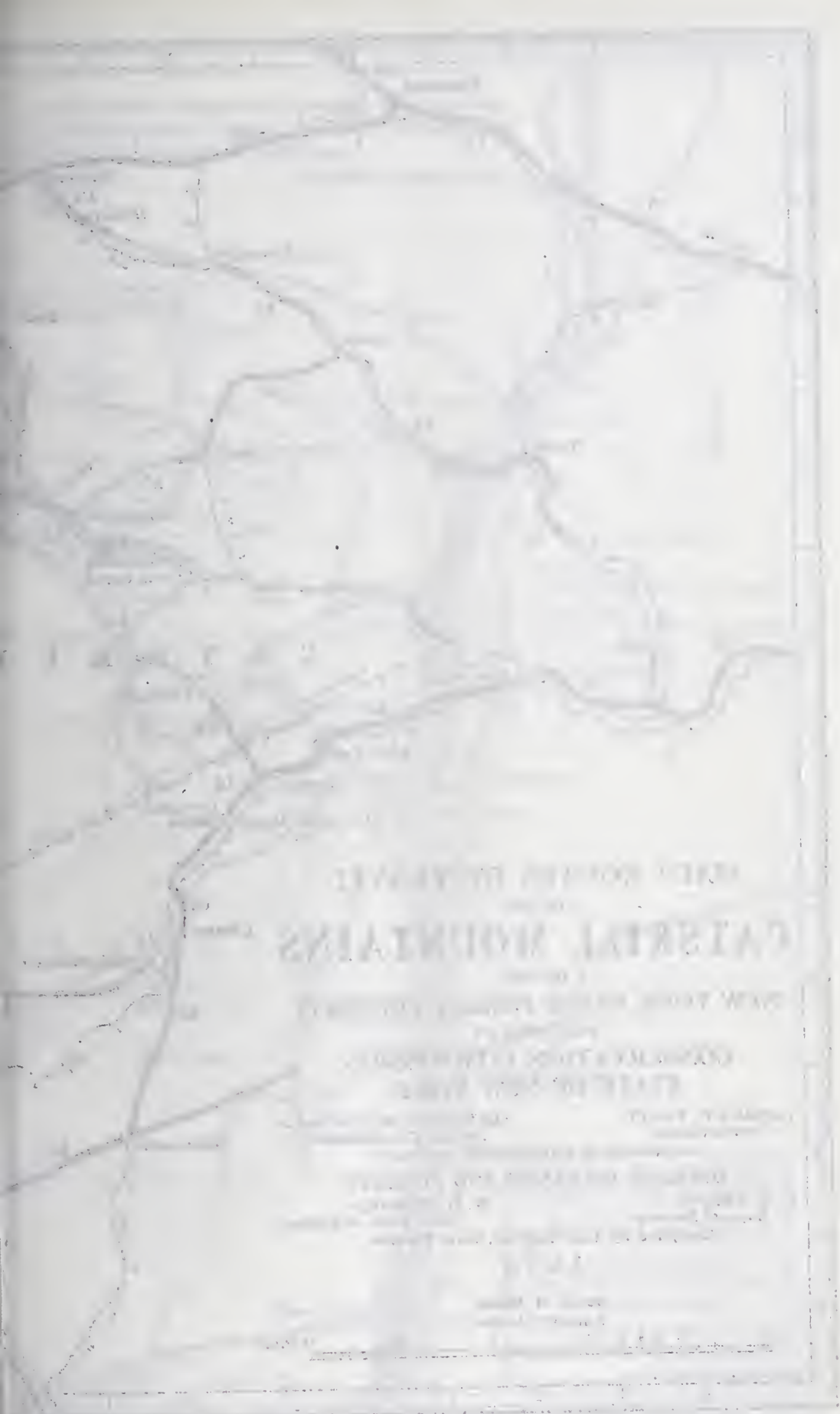
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SIERRA NEVADA
MOUNTAIN RANGE

THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAIN RANGE
IS THE MOST REMARKABLE
FEATURE OF THE WESTERN
SLOPE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

IT EXTENDS FROM THE
MOUNTAIN RANGE TO THE
MOUNTAIN RANGE
AND IS THE MOST REMARKABLE
FEATURE OF THE WESTERN
SLOPE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAIN RANGE
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MAIN ROUTES OF TRAVEL IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS OF THE

NEW YORK STATE FOREST PRESERVE

PREPARED BY

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STATE OF NEW YORK

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DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS

C. R. PETTIS
Supt. of Forests

W. G. HOWARD
Asst. Supt. of Forests

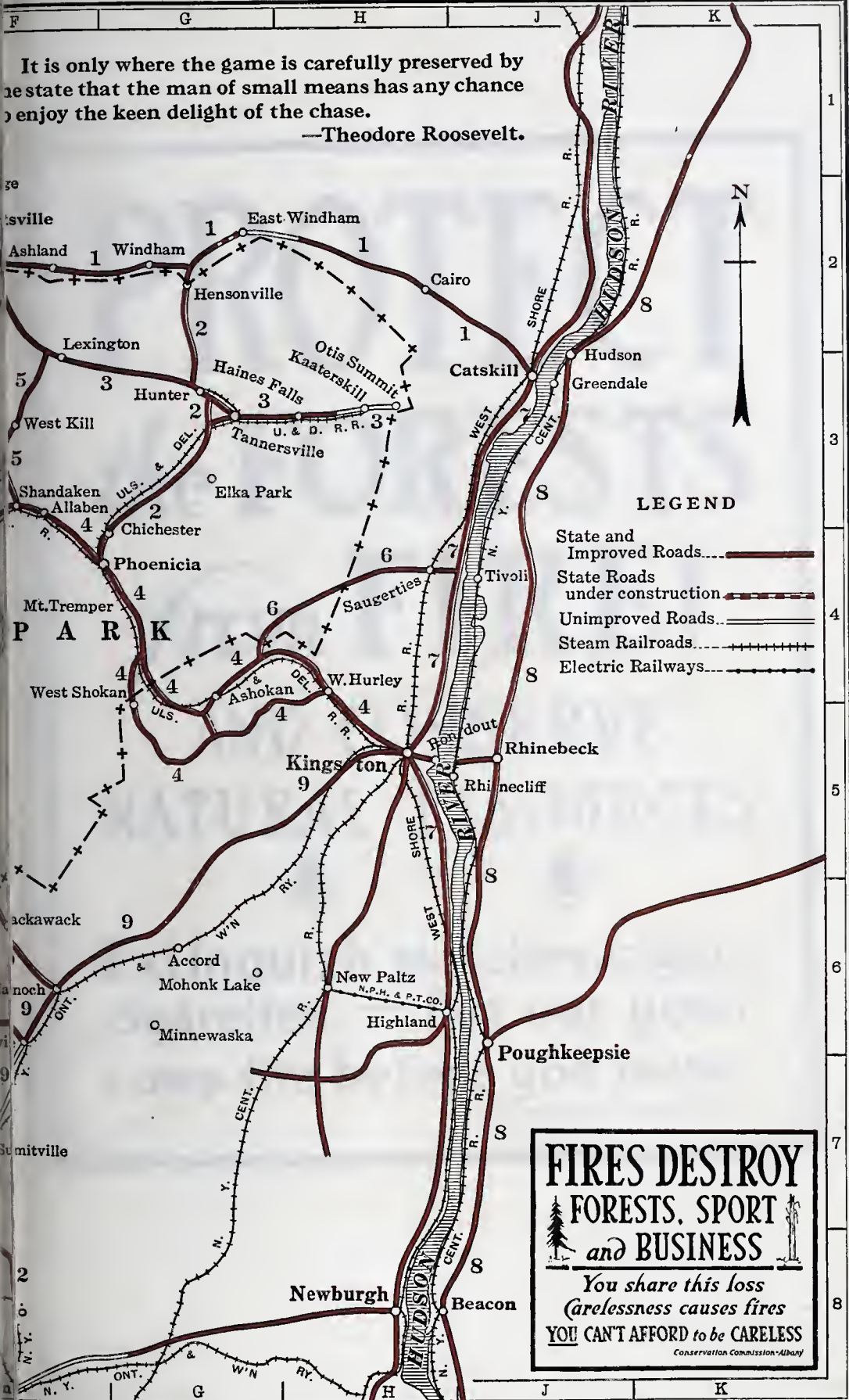
Compiled by A. S. Hopkins, State Forester

1919

Scale of Miles
1 inch = 9¼ miles

10 5 4 3 2 1 0 5 10 15 MILES

REDFIELD-HENDRICK-ODELL CO., N.Y.



It is only where the game is carefully preserved by the State that the man of small means has any chance to enjoy the keen delight of the chase.

—Theodore Roosevelt.

PROTECT *the* FORESTS *from* FIRE!

AND CONSERVE
NATURAL RESOURCES



Extinguish matches, cigars,
cigarettes. — Put out your
camp fire before you leave.

Conservation Commission



ST. LAWRENCE RESERVATION

By ARTHUR B. STROUGH
Land Clerk

RECREATION CIRCULAR 5



STATE OF NEW YORK
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
ALBANY

“God has lent us the earth for our life. It is a great entail. It belongs as much to those who are to come after us as to us, and we have no right, by anything we do or neglect, to involve them in any unnecessary penalties, or to deprive them of the benefit which was in our power to bequeath.”

Ruskin.



STATE OF NEW YORK

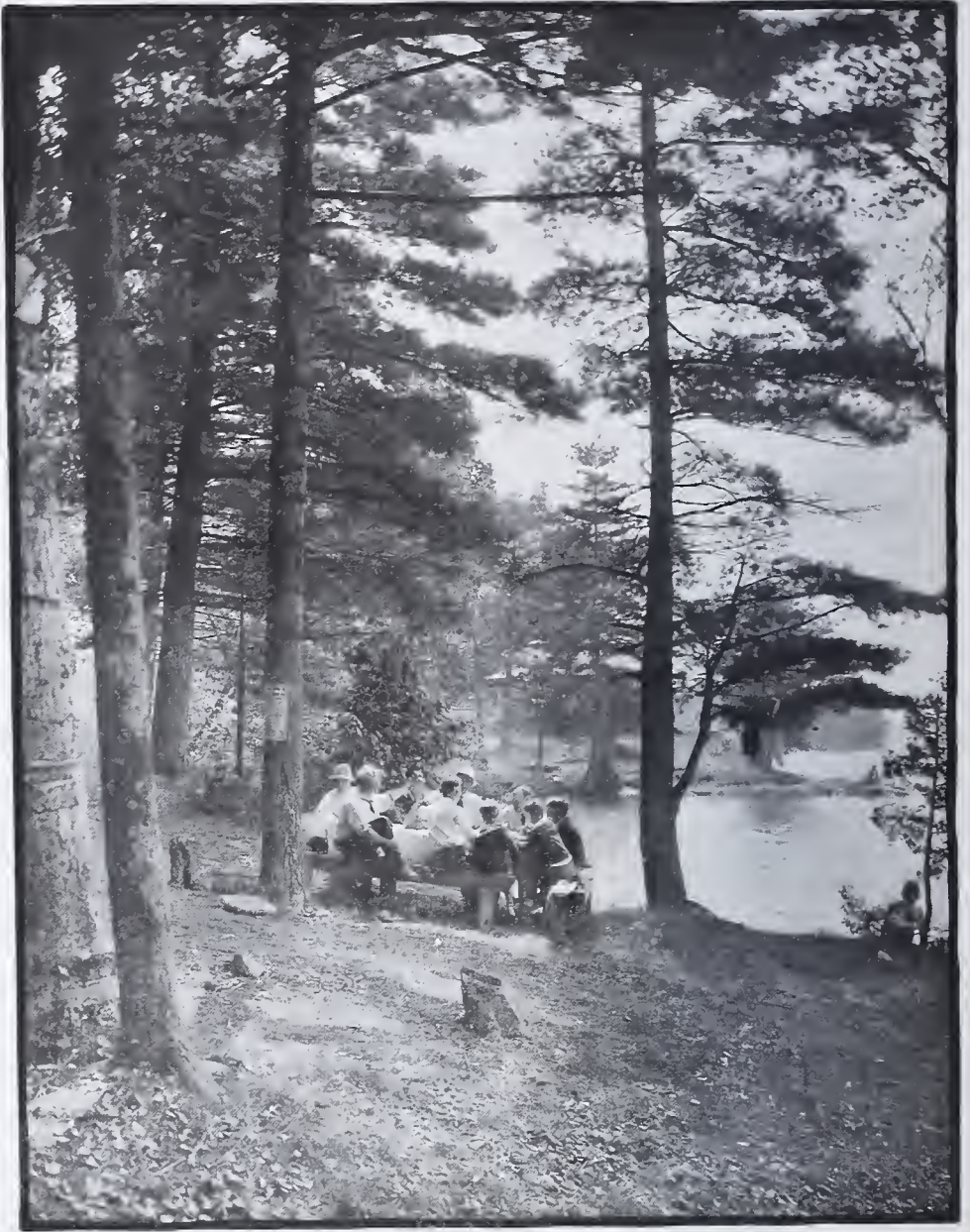
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

GEORGE D. PRATT.....	<i>Commissioner</i>
ALEXANDER MACDONALD.....	<i>Deputy Commissioner</i>
WARWICK S. CARPENTER.....	<i>Secretary</i>
MARSHALL McLEAN.....	<i>Counsel</i>

DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS

CLIFFORD R. PETTIS.....	<i>Superintendent of State Forests</i>
WILLIAM G. HOWARD.....	<i>Assistant Superintendent of State Forests</i>
ARTHUR B. STROUGH.....	<i>Land Clerk</i>

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1919



IDEAL PICNIC SITES ARE OFFERED BY THE FINE WOODS AT
WATTERSON POINT.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RESERVATION

By ARTHUR B. STROUGH

The St. Lawrence Reservation includes all of the St. Lawrence river and the large bays at the lower end of Lake Ontario, together with all the islands therein, in the State of New York, and also certain State-owned portions of the mainland. Although included in the Reservation, most of the islands are, however, privately owned. The Reservation, together with the adjoining portion of the St. Lawrence river in Canada, set aside by the Canadian authorities, constitutes an International Park, taking in all of the Thousand Island region.

The St. Lawrence River, at its upper end, broadens out to the proportions of a lake fifteen miles wide at the west end and about four miles wide at the central part. In this "lake" are the Thousand Islands, christened by the early French, who had ownership before the English, as "Les Mille Isles." The English designated it as "The Lake of a Thousand Islands." It was known to the Indians as "Monatoana" or "Garden of the Great Spirit."

The St. Lawrence River was the early highway of discovery for the pioneer *voyageurs* of the French, and long before the days of railroads in northern New York, it was a through route of travel for immigrants to the then rapidly developing western States.

The region was also one of the battle grounds of our early wars, particularly the War of 1812 with England. In this war a number of small battles between the contending forces, both on land and on water, took place here. At the head of Carleton Island are the ruins of an extensive fort originally erected by the British during the Revolutionary War and named by them "Fort Haldimand." One of the most interesting events of the Patriot War of 1837 was the burning and sinking of the steamer "Sir Robert Peel" in the American channel south of Wells Island. On one of the islands was located one of the stations of the "underground railway" of the Abolitionists of Civil War times.

Although the locality goes by the name "Thousand Islands," it is well known that by actual count there are about seventeen hundred of the islands in years when the water is at minimum height, and many more than one thousand of them even at high water. The variation in the height of the water level is only about three and a half feet. Some years it is only a little above minimum low water, and the height is not at all dependent upon the usual spring freshets of inland

waters. In most years the water is highest in June and lowest in early winter, and the change is always so gradual as to be almost unnoticed.

The islands vary in size from some of several thousand acres down to others of such small extent as to afford a footing only for birds. Many are entirely under water at times, and some have been enlarged artificially to make room for the erection of summer residences thereon.

The international boundary divides them about equally, but does not cross any. At some places the dividing water between islands of New York and Canada is so narrow that a pebble can be easily tossed across, and, in one instance, the owner of two islands, one in each country, has erected an ornamental foot-bridge connecting them.

Originally all the islands of any extent were covered with a heavy forest growth of mixed hardwood and evergreens, and many of the Canadian islands are still in an undeveloped natural condition. Nearly all of them, except a few very large islands which have been developed as farming communities, still have good tree growth.

Most of the Canadian islands remained in a state of nature until about thirty years ago, owing to a treaty with the Indians that prevented their sale. Many of them are now developed along lines similar to those in the State of New York.

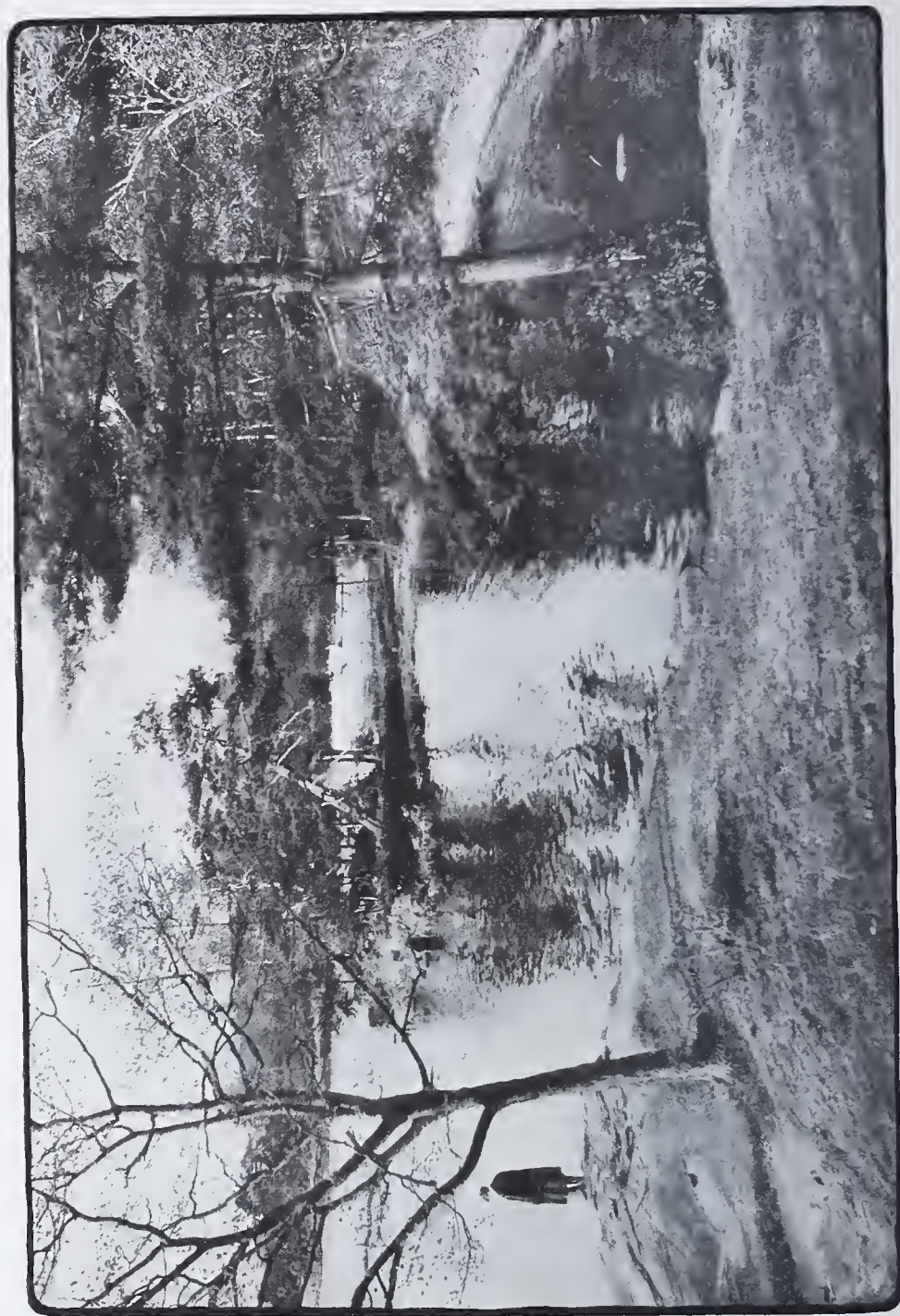
With very few exceptions, the islands are privately owned and many of them are fully developed for residential purposes. Not content with providing palatial residences, owners have in some instances created comfortable grounds and ornamental vistas from formerly unsightly places; in other instances rocks have been blasted away or artificially arranged. Castles, pavilions and outbuildings of many kinds have been erected, imitating or at least recalling some of the beautiful and interesting places in foreign countries. Artists and architects have aided in the work, and the spirit of rivalry to outdo others has resulted in creating a park of surpassing beauty — a combination of nature and art hardly possible elsewhere.

It may be that this great outlay of wealth has not been made with a view to gratifying the eye of the tourist, but, while building and beautifying for themselves, the owners have created a panorama which cannot be hidden from anyone, as the water, at the very doors of the mansions, is a public highway, and all may enjoy the prospect provided by the owner for himself and his guests.

The beauty of the island scenery, the romantic history of the region, the purity of the air, the restfulness of the surroundings, the attractions for the sportsman, be he an angler for fish, a hunter of game, or a



DEEP DRAFT YACHTS FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
SAFELY APPROACH THE STATE PIERS.



THE TRAVELER, ARRIVING ON THE SHORES OF THE ST. LAWRENCE, IS ENTRANCED BY THE TRADITIONAL CHARM OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS, THE SPARKLING PURITY OF THE WATER, AND THE VARIED CHARACTER OF THE RIVER'S WOODED

boat racer for excitement or glory, have been the inspiration of historians, tourists, novelist and poets during the past hundred years, all of whom bear testimony to the virtues of the Lake of a Thousand Islands.

Caleb Lyon's poetic lines are truly appropriate.

"The Thousand Isles, the Thousand Isles,
Dimpled, the wave around them smiles,
Kissed by a thousand red-lipped flowers,
Gemmed by a thousand emerald bowers;
A thousand birds their praises wake,
By rocky glade and plummy brake,
A thousand cedars' fragrant shade
Falls where the Indians' children played;
And fancy's dream my heart beguiles.
While singing thee, the Thousand Isles."

The waters are well stocked with fish, including black bass, maskalonge, pikeperch or wall-eyed pike, great northern pike (locally known as pickerel), and other minor species. The locality is also a favorite breeding ground for wild ducks and many other game birds.

At the time of the last ice age in this part of the world, the Thousand Island region was much above its present level, although it seems to have been the bottom of an ice stream which moved southwesterly from some point in far away Labrador. This stream of ice carried with it much rock material, which is found deposited in this region in the form of high moraines, interesting examples of which are the high hill at Canoe Point (State Park) and the hill at Clayton known as Bartlett Point. The views from these elevations are delightful. Geologists find an unusual amount of interesting evidences of glacial action at many other points in the locality.

At a later period, the territory was under oceanic waters, but afterwards the slow tilting uplift raised the region above the ocean level, thereby creating Lake Ontario, the outlet of which to the ocean is the St. Lawrence river. The wearing action of the waters, on their way to the ocean, has created two channels of sufficient depth for the navigation of ships of the largest class. There is considerable commerce by means of large steamboats, from Chicago and other western lake ports, through these waters to eastern cities and there is also a very large tourist travel from Lake Ontario ports down through the Thousand Island region and rapids of the St. Lawrence river to Montreal and Quebec.

STATE PROPERTY IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RESERVATION

In this reservation the State owns ten pieces of park land, some of which are on islands and the others on prominent points of the main



"THE THOUSAND ISLES, THE THOUSAND ISLES,
DIMPLED THE WAVE AROUND THEM SMILES."

shore projecting into the river. The Dominion of Canada has also set aside a number of islands favorably located for public use, in friendly cooperation with New York.

These public places in the reservation are for the free use of the people for camping and recreation purposes. Three of them may be reached by automobiles, and the others are easily reached from the main shore by short trips over the water. The Roosevelt Memorial Highway is adjacent to the south shore of the river from Cape Vincent to Ogdensburg.

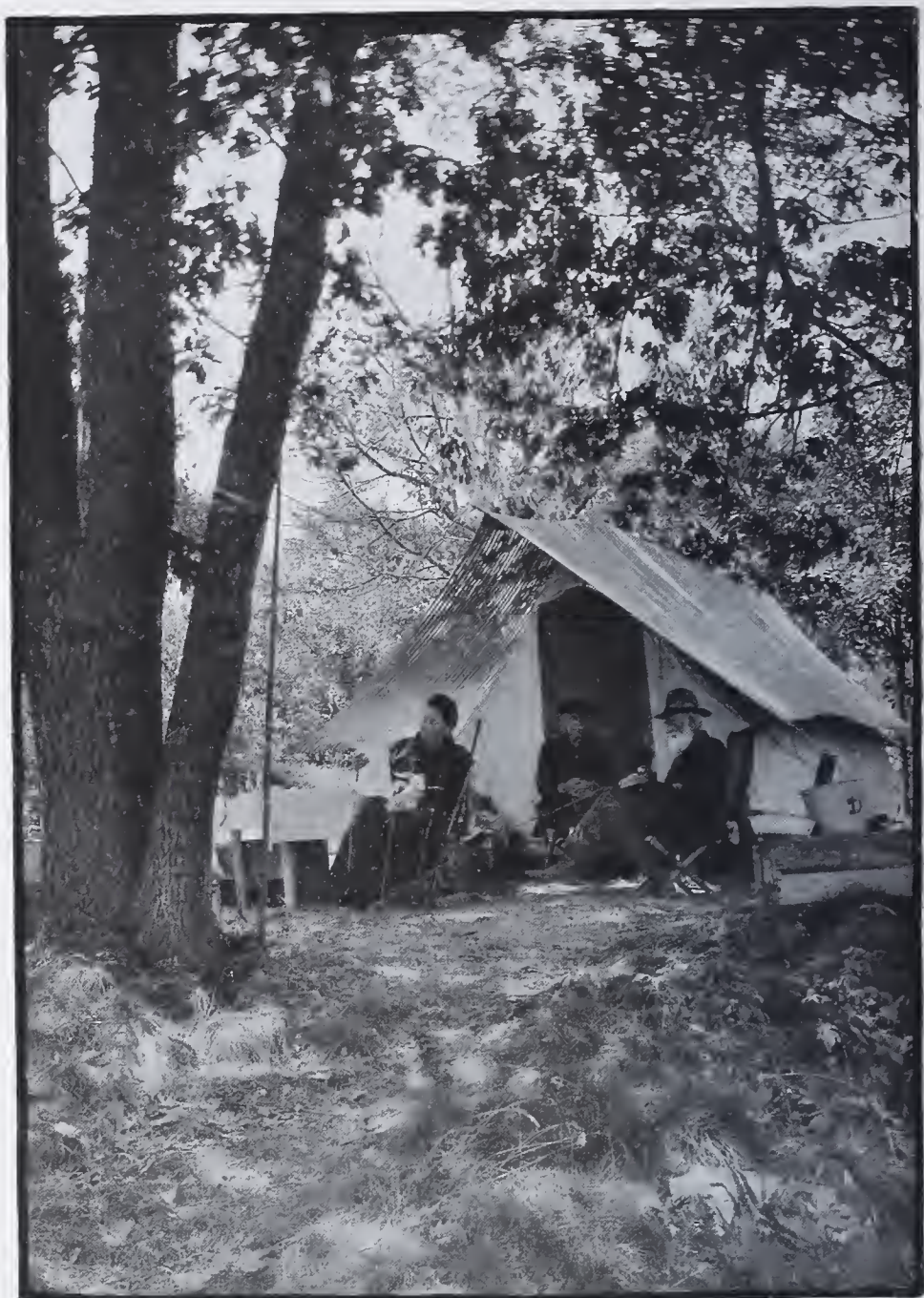
On each of the State parks, and on each of the Canadian parks, is a suitable dock of sufficient size for landing purposes by power boats, and excepting on Long Point a pavilion of generous size for picnic parties and for refuge in stormy weather. At Lotus Island, near the lower end of the reservation, is a cottage instead of a pavilion.

Most of the parks have rock-sided, iron-topped stoves for the open-air cooking of shore dinners. All the guides know the location of the State parks and the culinary ability of these loyal chefs is a matter of more than local fame. There is plenty of land suitable for camping, and the public is encouraged to make use of the reservation for general recreational purposes. Those parks that are on the highway have ample space for the parking of automobiles. The State has an official in charge who devotes his entire time to the work of maintaining the parks and regulating their use.

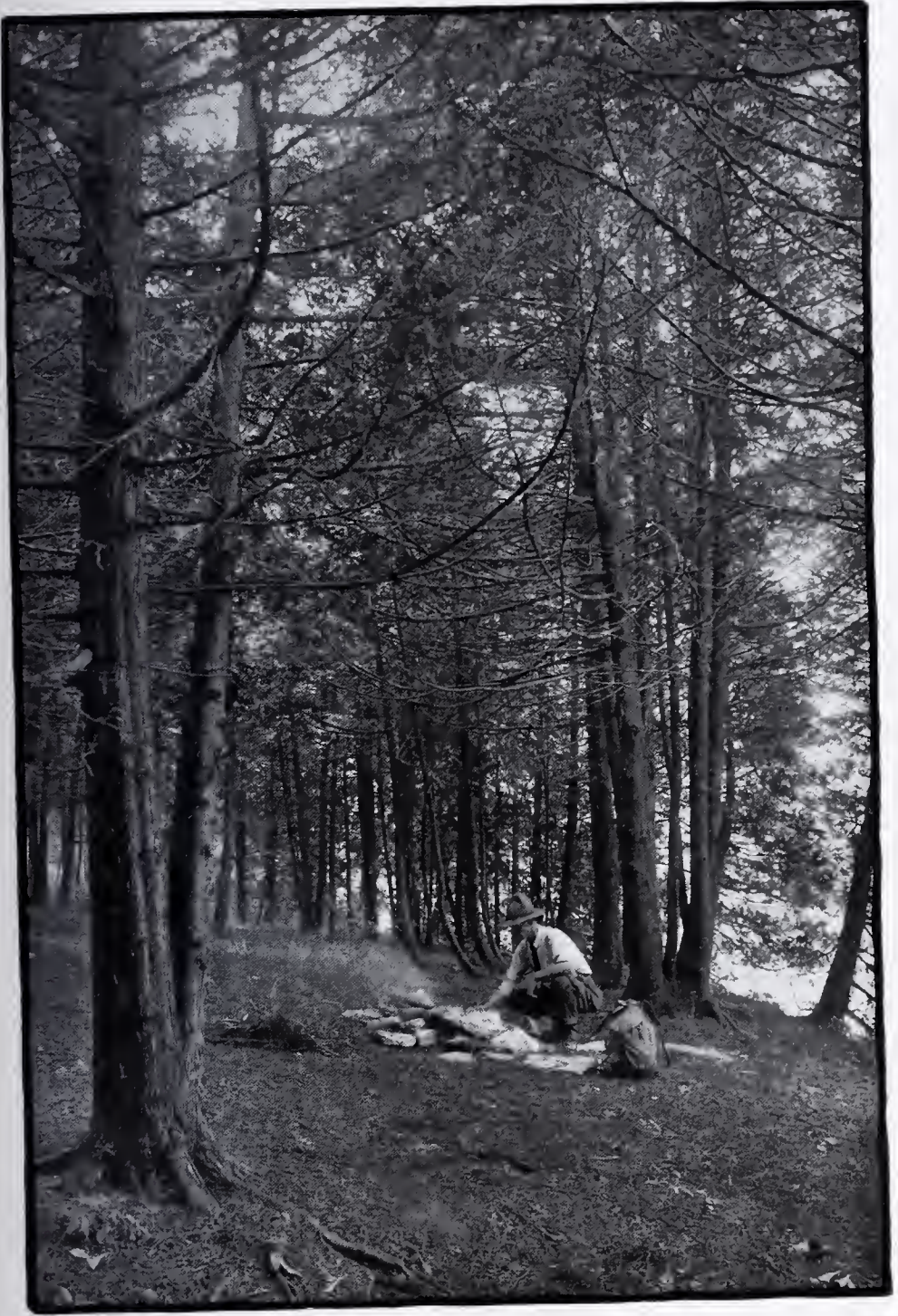
The uppermost of the State lands or parks is that at "**Long Point**" (No. 10 on the map) in Chaumont Bay, which is a bay of Lake Ontario. It is 11.63 acres in extent, but has not yet been improved by the erection of a pavilion. It serves as a useful place for campers and sportsmen, and is reached by water from Dexter or Chaumont and also by a dirt road from the Watertown-Cape Vincent State highway, out to Point Peninsula.

Eastward down the St. Lawrence river and about three miles from the village of Cape Vincent, is located "**Burnham Point**," (No. 1 on the map) a State reservation or park of 7.37 acres, on which the State has erected a landing dock and a pavilion for the free use of such as go there for pleasure or recreation. This park is well wooded along the river and has plenty of open, level ground for parking automobiles. It is located directly on the Cape Vincent-Clayton State highway, and is in the immediate vicinity of some of the best fishing grounds. It is also a very good location for the hunting of wild ducks.

"**Cedar Point**" (No. 2), sometimes called "**Percy's Point**," from the name of the former owner, is located about six miles west of the



A VACATION PARTY ON CEDAR ISLAND.



AT BURNHAM POINT THE CANOEIST WILL FIND A DENSE AND FRAGRANT CANOPY
OF WHITE CEDARS AND A FIREPLACE TO PREPARE HIS LUNCH.



ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS THE GAY PLEASURE CRAFT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE
APPEAR IN FLEETS AT THE RESERVATION LANDINGS.



CLEAN GRASSY SLOPES, THE SHADE OF STALWART OAKS AND PINES AND AN OPEN
VIEW OF THE RIVER MAKE PICNIC POINT A FAVORITE WITH BASKET PARTIES.



VISITORS MAY FIND SHELTER FROM STORMS OR MAY REST OR DINE IN THE ATTRACTIVE STATE PAVILIONS.

village of Clayton and is 13.09 acres in extent. A fenced road leads from the Cape Vincent-Clayton State road, to the main grounds of the reservation, and many go there by automobiles or other vehicles. It is well wooded, and has ample open space for parking purposes. The park has a good pavilion and a modern concrete dock. It has long been a favorite tenting ground and is near to good fishing waters.

"Canoe Point," a State park, is at the lower or northeasterly end of Grindstone Island, about four miles across water from the village of Clayton. This reservation, 70 acres in extent, has about two miles of shore line and includes two prominent points, together with a third point of less importance, with the names "Canoe Point" (No. 4), **"Picnic Point"** (No. 3), and **"Squaw Point,"** respectively. There are nice groves on Canoe Point and Squaw Point. The State maintains a good dock and a pavilion on both Canoe and Picnic Points. The American Canoe Association has held its annual meeting many times at Canoe Point, the wives of the members occupying tents in the grove at Squaw Point, and it is by reason of this incident that the several points received their appropriate names. This reservation is of sufficient extent for large camping parties, and meetings of militia and extended outings for schools have been held here. The view from the high hill on Canoe Point is one of the best in the entire Thousand Island region. This reservation is one of the best locations for fishing, hunting and water sports. It is easily reached by boat from any of the villages of the locality.

"Watterson Point" (No. 5) is about three miles northeasterly from Canoe Point, on the north shore of Wells Island, and is 6.15 acres in extent. Its outlook is toward Canadian waters and includes some of the most beautiful and wild scenery of the Canadian islands. It has a good dock and a good pavilion, and is one of the best camping grounds of the international park. It is reached by water transportation from any of the public places.

"DeWolf Point" (No. 6) has an interior location on Wells Island, facing Lake of the Isles, which is a water nearly landlocked by Wells Island in the State of New York and Hill Island in Canada. This park contains 10.11 acres and is mostly wooded. It has a dock and pavilion and ample space for tenting. The water about this place warms up early in the season, and the locality is resorted to by early fishermen for that reason, and at times when the weather is very boisterous elsewhere. It is reached by boats from the several villages on the main shore.

"Mary Island" (No. 7) is at the extreme lower or northeast end of Wells Island, and is near Westminster Park. It is about two miles



ON THE MAINLAND, CEDAR POINT IS A RENDEZVOUS OF AUTO PARTIES AND BOY SCOUT TROOPS

by water from Alexandria Bay, and contains 12.50 acres of land. It is well wooded, picturesque, and has a pavilion and dock. It has ample space for camping purposes, and has long been a popular place for picnic parties. It is reached by water transportation.

“**Kring Point**” (No. 8) is on the main shore of the river, about five miles northeast down the river from Alexandria Bay. It is 34.35 acres in extent, and has about one mile of shore line, including that on the shore of Goose Bay. This park has considerable forest growth, but has ample level open space for camping purposes. It is one of the most popular of the State reservations, owing to its proximity to the large hotels at Alexandria Bay and the large island population of that locality. It has a pavilion and a dock. The fishing in that locality is excellent. It is conveniently reached by boat from other points.

“**Cedar Island**” (No. 9) is near Chippewa Bay, about fifteen miles northeasterly from Alexandria Bay, and about twenty-five miles westerly from the city of Ogdensburg. The State owns 10.11 acres, which is about one half of the island at the north end. It has a pavilion and dock. It is shady and has ample space for camping. It is used considerably by picnic parties from Ogdensburg and by the summer residents of the islands in that locality. That part of the island which is privately owned has a number of cottages, and is a regular stopping place of the public steamboat line from Ogdensburg to Thousand Island points.

The State also owns and maintains a reservation consisting of the northern half of “**Lotus Island**,” (No. 11) about twenty acres in extent. This island is in swift water of the river, about eight miles below Ogdensburg. The park has a small cottage and a dock. There is much good camping ground there. The fishing and hunting in that locality is good. The place is used mostly by people starting out from Ogdensburg or from the main shore opposite the island.

ACCESSIBILITY

The St. Lawrence Reservation is reached on the New York State side by railroad and by automobile. The New York Central Railroad has three terminals at the St. Lawrence River, one at Cape Vincent, one at Clayton, and one at Ogdensburg. It also has a way station on the St. Lawrence River at Morristown. Most passengers for Thousand Island points go through Clayton. A line of steamboats connects with trains there and conveys travelers to all the principal places down the river. Many summer residents go back and forth to the trains and on other errands in their privately owned power



CAMP STOVES—PERMANENTLY CONSTRUCTED ON THE PREMISES—MAKE COOKING EASY AND REMOVE THE DANGER OF FIRE DAMAGE.

boats, in much the same manner as persons in other localities travel about in their own automobiles. Many such boats are of luxurious construction, and the many water courses are dotted with them much of the time. At all public terminals there can almost always be found power boats for rent by the hour, trip or otherwise, in much the same manner that automobiles are to be found at railway passenger stations. These boats are of good construction and are navigated by competent guides. A daily line of large tourist steamboats between Lake Ontario ports, Montreal and other Canadian cities, touches at Clayton and Alexandria Bay.

The locality is very readily reached by automobile from the south over State highways through Watertown. One route reaches the river at Cape Vincent, which is only about three miles from "Burnham Point." Good accommodations are to be had at Cape Vincent.

However, the route from Watertown most frequently taken is the one that touches the St. Lawrence river at Clayton or at Alexandria Bay. From these villages all public places on the river may be reached by steamboat service, and the State parks by private power boat service. State roads lead from Clayton to Alexandria Bay and to Cape Vincent. (The latter stretch is under construction.) These roads are near the St. Lawrence much of the way, and afford good views of the river. However, the most important scenery of the Thousand Islands can be seen and appreciated only by touring the waters in a small boat that can navigate the narrow passages between the islands and place the visitor at the proper viewpoint. The St. Lawrence is also reached from the east by a State road touching the river at Ogdensburg and continuing to Alexandria Bay, Clayton and Cape Vincent. Power boats make sightseeing trips through the most interesting portions of the islands at frequent intervals, starting from Alexandria Bay, Clayton and Thousand Island Park. No other manner of observing the beautiful island scenery is quite so satisfying.

Ferries are maintained from Cape Vincent in New York to Kingston in Canada, from Clayton, N. Y., to Gananoque, Canada, and from Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Prescott, Canada. Automobiles are transported by these ferries.

If the tourist wishes to camp out, a guide will take him to any State park; or if he wishes to try his luck or skill at fishing, guides with boats may be found at all public places, who will take him to the fishing grounds, and will prepare for him a shore dinner, such as is rarely to be obtained elsewhere.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Conservation Commission has no lists of hotels, boarding houses ~~or guides~~ in the St. Lawrence Reservation, and for information on these points tourists should apply to local sources. The Conservation Commission cannot undertake to answer correspondence regarding these details.

The Commission is most eager that the fullest possible use shall be made of the recreational advantages of the St. Lawrence Reservation, the Forest Preserve in both the Catskills and the Adirondacks, and other State Reservations, by the people of the State, whose property they are. To this end, it has published in addition to the present circular, a number of similar circulars containing information regarding canoe trips, mountain trails, tramping and camping regulations. These it will be glad to furnish on request. They are as follows:

Recreation Circular 1, **State Parks and Reservations**, showing the location and character of the scenic and historic properties belonging to the State.

Recreation Circular 2, **Public Use of the Forest Preserve** and of other property administered by the Conservation Commission, giving the regulations governing those who make use of these lands.

Recreation Circular 3, **Adirondack Highways**, showing the accessibility of the region by rail, water and highway.

Recreation Circular 4, **Catskill Highways**, showing the accessibility of the region by rail, water and highway.

Recreation Circular 5, **St. Lawrence Reservation**, showing the location of the State parks in the Thousand Island region and their accessibility.

Recreation Circular 6, **Lake George**, giving information in regard to the State-owned islands, camping, the adjacent country, etc.

Recreation Circular 7, **Adirondack Canoe Routes**, outlining a canoe trip of about 125 miles, from Old Forge to Paul Smiths, with side trips on many lakes and rivers.

Register of Guides is a directory of competent guides in the Forest Preserve counties, published in accordance with Section 186 of the Conservation Law for the purpose of bringing about better protection of the forests from fire, better game protection, and more complete enjoyment by vacationists of the State's great Forest Preserve. Registered Guides are certified by their District Guides Committee and by the Conservation Commission as safe and competent persons to guide camping, hunting and inland fishing parties.

PROTECT
the FORESTS
from FIRE!
AND CONSERVE
NATURAL RESOURCES
Extinguish matches, cigars,
cigarettes. — Put out your
camp fire before you leave.



BROKEN GAME LAWS
less GAME
SPORT BUSINESS
EVERYBODY LOSES
Your Own Personal Influence Counts
HELP PREVENT VIOLATIONS
COOPERATE WITH THE
CONSERVATION COMMISSION, ALBANY

MAP OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RESERVATION

PREPARED BY
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
STATE OF NEW YORK

GEORGE D. PRATT, Commissioner
WARWICK S. CARPENTER, Secretary
ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Deputy Commissioner

Division of Lands and Forests

C. R. PETTIS, Supt. of Forests
W. G. HOWARD, Asst. Supt. of Forests
Compiled by A. H. KING, State Forester and A. B. STROUGH, Land Clerk
Based on United States Geological Survey Topographic Maps
1919

LEGEND

- State and Improved Roads
- International Boundary
- Boat Lines Carrying Automobiles
- Boat Lines Making and Selling Stops upon Signal (Does not Carry Automobiles)
- Light Houses
- Railroads
- Unimproved Roads
- Islands
- St. Lawrence Islands
- 1 Burham Point
- 2 Cedar Point
- 3 Deer Point
- 4 Canoe Point
- 5 Western Point
- 6 Long Point
- 7 Mary Island
- 8 King Point
- 9 Laticue Island
- 10
- 11

SCALE OF MILES

HELP WILD LIFE



TO DO ITS BIT



BIRDS MAKE AGRICULTURE POSSIBLE

*By Killing Insect and Rodent Pests, They Save
Crops Worth Millions of Dollars*

FISH AND GAME FURNISH FOOD

THOUSANDS OF TONS ARE TAKEN ANNUALLY

*Conservation Laws are designed to make Fish, Game
and Birds more abundant and are vitally necessary
for National Welfare*

THE MAN WHO ILLEGALLY TAKES GAME OR FISH OR
KILLS BIRDS DECREASES FOOD RESOURCES AND
DEFRAUDS HIS COUNTRY

REPORT VIOLATIONS TO THE NEAREST GAME PROTECTOR
CONSERVATION COMMISSION, ALBANY

PROTECT
the **FORESTS**
from **FIRE!**

**AND CONSERVE
NATURAL RESOURCES**



**Extinguish matches, cigars,
cigarettes. — Put out your
camp fire before you leave.**

Conservation Commission

LAKE GEORGE

By A. S. HOPKINS

State Forester

RECREATION CIRCULAR 6



STATE OF NEW YORK
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
ALBANY

You can't grow strong trees under a glass roof. No more can you grow boys into strong men by any indoor culture. They need the freedom of the fields and the stream. They must breathe of the strength of the wind. They must receive through the pores of their skin the ministry of the sun.

Adirondack Murray.



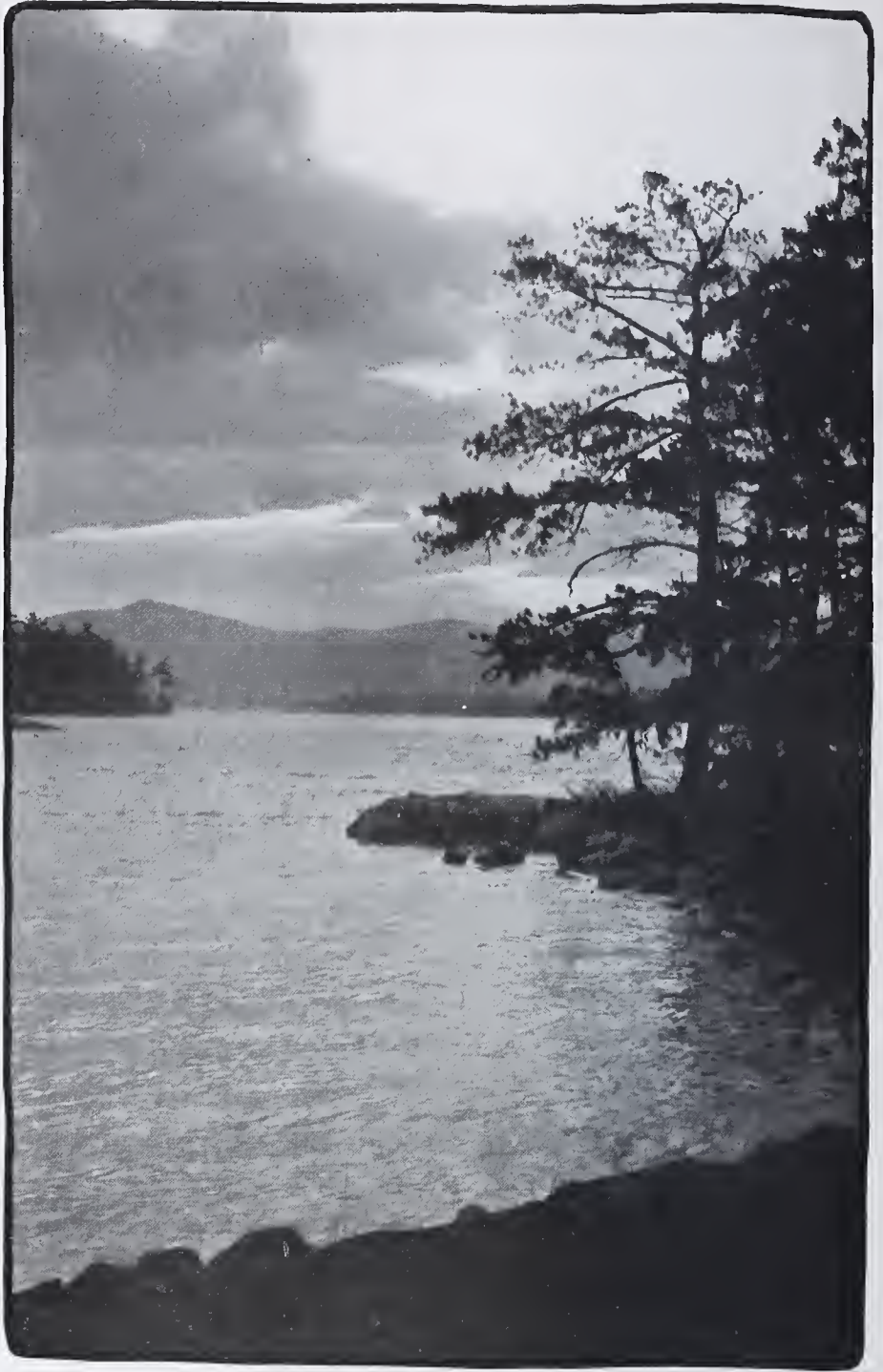
STATE OF NEW YORK

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

GEORGE D. PRATT.....*Commissioner*
ALEXANDER MACDONALD*Deputy Commissioner*
WARWICK S. CARPENTER.....*Secretary*
MARSHALL McLEAN*Counsel*

DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS

CLIFFORD R. PETTIS.....*Superintendent of State Forests*
WILLIAM G. HOWARD.....*Assistant Superintendent of State Forests*



AN-DI-A-TA-ROC-TE, THE LAKE THAT SHUTS ITSELF IN

LAKE GEORGE

By A. S. HOPKINS

State Forester

For centuries before the eyes of white men gazed upon the long narrow lake which is now known as Lake George, it was an important artery of travel for the Indians. For them it formed the connecting link in the main water route between the Hudson river and Lake Champlain. The Iroquois, traveling back and forth in their bark war canoes, in the prosecution of their relentless war upon the Algonquins of the north, appropriately called it An-di-a-ta-roc-te, "There Where the Lake Is Shut In."

In 1646, Father Isaac Joques, a Jesuit missionary, journeying south from Canada on a visit to the Mohawks, reached the foot of the lake on the eve of the festival of Corpus Christi and gave it the name Lac du St. Sacrement. By this name it was known to the early explorers and settlers, until in 1775 it was renamed Lake George by General Sir William Johnson in honor of George II of England.

Extending for thirty-two miles in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, and hemmed in on both sides by high rugged mountains, which in many places rise precipitously from the water's edge, Lake George, with its wonderfully clear, blue-green water and island-dotted surface, rivals in beauty and picturesqueness the famous lakes of Switzerland, and well justifies its reputation of being the most beautiful lake in all America. Judging from its peaceful beauty today, one could never suspect that, during colonial times, the fighting for the control of Lake George was exceedingly bitter, first between the French and English, and later between the English and the colonists. Ruins of many forts, however, bear mute witness to the struggles that took place for possession of this gateway to the north.

On September 8, 1755, at the head of the lake, near the present village of Lake George, Sir William Johnson defeated a force of fourteen hundred French, Canadians and Indians under Baron Dieskau, who had left Canada with the intention of attacking Fort Lyman, later called Fort Edward. This engagement is known as the Battle of Lake George. The battlefield of about thirty-five acres is now a State reservation and on it, in 1903, the Lake George Battle Monument was erected.



CAMP SITES OF THE STATE ISLANDS ARE OCCUPIED ALL SUMMER

Following this battle, Sir William Johnson constructed Fort William Henry nearby, which he named in honor of William Henry, Duke of Gloucester. A year and a half later, Chevalier Pierre Francois de Vaudreuil, with 1,500 French and Indians, made an unsuccessful night attack on the fort, but succeeded in burning all out-buildings and stores. In August, 1757, the French, with 8,000 men under Montcalm, again attacked the fort, garrisoned with only 2,300 men under Colonel Monroe, who, after sending vainly for help to Colonel Webb at Fort Edward, surrendered to the superior forces of the French. Fort William Henry was destroyed and burnt by Montcalm and was never rebuilt.

A year later, in July, 1758, General Abercrombie launched from the beach before the ruined fort nine hundred bateaux and one hundred and thirty-five whale boats, containing six thousand regulars and nine thousand provincials, the pride and pomp of the colonies, and sailed down the mountain bordered highway of war for Ticonderoga. The red coats of the British, the Highland costumes of the Scottish Black Watch regiment, and the more soberly dressed Colonials, with a sprinkling of Rangers in buckskin, all spread out for miles beneath the grandeur of the mountains, presented such a stirring picture as has probably never been equalled in America. But the pride and pomp went for naught. After charging in vain against the outer defenses of Ticonderoga, they returned defeated to Fort William Henry.

For use as a base from which to attack Fort Ticonderoga, General Amherst in 1759 constructed Fort George near the site of the old Fort William Henry, but on slightly higher ground. On May 12, 1775, Colonel Romans, a member of Ethan Allen's expedition, with sixteen men, enlisted at Fort Edward, captured Fort George and seized the stores there for the Continental Army. The garrison at the time consisted of only a caretaker.

There is hardly a foot of ground along the whole lake that has not at some time been the scene of minor skirmishes between the French, English, Indians and colonists. A study of the history of the region adds much to the pleasure of visiting this beautiful country, although



WITH TABLES BUILT ABOUT STONE FIREPLACES, SERVING HOT OFF THE GRIDDLE IS DELIGHTFULLY SIMPLE

Lake George itself, with its mountain lined shores, pine clad islands, crystal clear waters and cool summer breezes, in no way needs the glamor of history to attract thousands of people yearly to its shores.

ACCESSIBILITY

Branches of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad terminate at both ends of the lake, one at Baldwin at the foot or northern end, the other at Lake George village at the head or southern end. These branches leave the main line of the Champlain division, at Montcalm Landing and Fort Edward respectively.

Trolleys also reach Lake George village from Glens Falls and Warrensburg. That from Glens Falls parallels the railroad and both pass close to the shore of Bloody pond, the site of one of the several

engagements of the Battle of Lake George. State roads from the south, via either Glens Falls or Hadley and Luzerne, join at Lake George village with one from Warrensburg and the north and extend up the west shore, past handsome summer residences, as far as Bolton Landing. From here a dirt road runs up the shore of Northwest bay and on to Sabbath Day Point, but as it is a little traveled mountain road, its use by automobiles beyond the head of the bay is not recom-



THE LAKE IS A COMMON CARRIER RUNNING TO THE DOOR OF EVERY CAMP

mended. The Lake George steamboats are equipped for carrying cars, and may be used to convey motorists to the northern part of the lake.

Although there is no automobile road the entire length of the lake, it is possible, by making a long detour, to travel by car from Lake George village to Ticonderoga. One route is by way of Warrensburg, Chestertown and Brant lake to the summit of the divide, which is near Swede mountain. Here the present State roads ends, and a dirt road of varying quality and steepness extends through Graphite to Hague, where it intersects a good road running between Sabbath Day Point and Ticonderoga. A longer but more level route is by State road through Chestertown, Pottersville, Schroon lake and Paradox, thence by dirt road past Eagle lake to Ticonderoga.

Point Comfort and Kattskill bay on the east shore are reached by dirt roads froms Glens Falls, while Crosbyside, Joshua's Rock and Assembly Point are connected with Lake George village by another dirt road around the southern end of the lake.

THE TRIP THROUGH THE LAKE

One way to see Lake George is to travel its length in one of the steamboats which make several trips each day during the summer season, stopping regularly at all principal hotels and many private landings on signal; or one may travel in one of the many small launches which can be chartered for small parties by the trip. Persons touring by automobile can place their cars on board the steamboats at Lake George village or Bolton Landing, at the head of the lake, and can leave at Sabbath Day Point, Hague or Baldwin, or vice versa. The boat ride provides a restful change for those on long tours.



FISH STORIES MAY BE QUESTIONED, BUT THE CAMERA NEVER

The round trip from Lake George village to the foot of the lake and back can be made by boat in part of a day. In fact, one may leave New York city in the evening by boat or sleeper for Albany, connecting there in the morning with the train for Lake George, make the trip through the lake and back, and reach Albany again in time to take the night boat or train for New York.

Leaving Lake George village, the steamer makes several stops on both sides of the lake up to Bolton Landing, on the west side, where the State road ends. From here, the steamer passes the point of Tongue mountain on the left, runs just west of Fourteen Mile Island, and enters The Narrows. For about an hour and a half the run is through the thickly island-dotted portion of the lake, the channel

passing in many places so close that one may almost jump ashore. From The Narrows north the islands are almost all owned by the State and are very popular camping spots during the summer months.

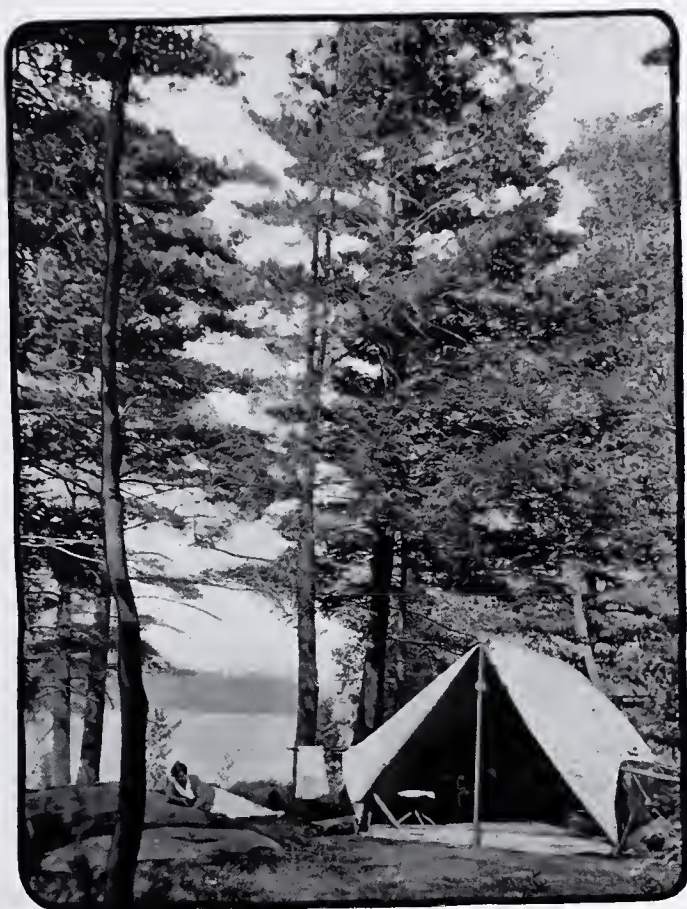
After passing through The Narrows and past beautiful Paradise bay, the steamer passes close to the Mother Bunch islands. The largest of these islands has been renamed Isle Lac du St. Sacrement, after the name first given to the lake by Father Joques in 1646. The New York State Historical Association plans to erect on this island some permanent memorial to perpetuate the memory of the discoverer of the lake.

At this point one is almost under the shadow of Black mountain, on the east side of the lake. This is the highest of the mountains which are close to Lake George, and rises to a height of 2,665 feet. On the summit stands one of the Conservation Commission's steel observation towers, where an observer maintains watch for forest fires throughout the dry season. Visitors are always welcome at the tower, and the glorious panorama visible from the observation room more than compensates for the climb.

A little further to the north on the west of the steamboat channel is Harbor island, where on July 26, 1757, a scouting party of three or four hundred English were surprised at daybreak by Indians. Of the English, 12 escaped, 131 were killed and the rest taken prisoners.



DESTRUCTION OF THE SHORE LINE OF STATE ISLANDS IS NOW PREVENTED
BY STONE RIP-RAPPING



BOARD PLATFORMS ARE PERMANENT FIXTURES AT
NEARLY ALL CAMP SITES

On the west shore, almost opposite Harbor island, is a sheer rocky precipice rising about a thousand feet from the water's edge, called "Deer's Leap." After passing Harbor island, the boat touches at Hulett's Landing on the east side and then at Sabbath Day Point on the opposite shore. Here automobiles may be landed and the journey continued over good roads along the west shore of the lake to Ticonderoga, or, by turning west at Hague, past Brant Lake to the Adirondacks. A short distance above Sabbath Day Point is Silver Bay, where the Silver Bay Association holds annual summer conferences under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Just north of Hague one sees on the east shore a high rugged mountain called "Anthony's Nose," from its resemblance to the form of a human face. A little farther north, on the opposite shore, is a steep rocky declivity called "Rogers Slide," named after the celebrated Major Robert Rogers, the commander of Rogers' Rangers during

the French and Indian War. In the winter of 1758, while being pursued by Indians, he reached the top of this mountain and after removing his pack and letting it roll down the mountain, he put on his snowshoes backward and climbed down to the lake by a less steep way. The Indians, on reaching the cliff, thought Rogers had met and fought another man at the top and that they had rolled down together. On perceiving him safely on the lake below, they believed he was under the protection of the Great Spirit and abandoned the pursuit.



CAMP FIRE GIRLS HAUL ROCKS TO PROTECT THE ISLANDS

From Rogers Rock it is but a short ride to Baldwin, where the boat trip ends. One may continue the journey to Ticonderoga by automobile, or by the train which meets the steamer and connects at Montcalm Landing with the Lake Champlain boats and Delaware and Hudson trains north and south.

The continued action of the waves, caused both by storms and the passage nearby of large steamboats and fast motor boats, and augmented very materially by artificial raising of the lake by a dam at the outlet, has in the past severely damaged many of the larger islands and has completely denuded some of the smaller ones of tree growth and soil. In 1917 work was begun by the Conservation Commission to prevent further damage to these beautiful camp sites. The work of protecting the shore lines is to be continued until all the islands have been rendered safe from further damage.

THE STATE OWNED ISLANDS

All the islands in Lake George, with the exception of seventeen, which were sold by the State prior to the passage of a law in 1876 forbidding the further sale of any islands in the lake, are the property of the State of New York. They have been owned by the State or Colonial Government ever since the granting of the original patents, which excluded from the grants large bodies of water and the islands therein. In 1885 these islands, 155 in number (not counting the numerous

rocky ledges which appear above the surface of the lake at low water), were made a part of the Forest Preserve.

Most of the islands which have passed into private hands lie at the head of the lake so that from The Narrows north, with the exception of Flora and Turtle islands at the entrance, and of the three Harbor islands farther north, which are owned by the Paulist Fathers and used as a summer retreat, the islands are all State owned. They vary in size from Big Burnt island and the Mother Bunch, which each contain about ten acres, down to bare ledges of which only a few square feet show above the water. The larger islands, however, are well wooded with both hard and soft woods and are high enough to afford excellent camp sites.

Beginning at the south, the State owned islands — most of which are marked with a sign bearing the words "State Land" — are:

Dick's (2).	Fox.
Happy Family (5).	Unnamed (3), near Fox.
Goose.	Halfway at Five Mile Mountain.
Unnamed, near Hillview.	One Tree, near Floating Battery.
Whipple.	Floating Battery.
Unnamed (2), south or Whipple.	Unnamed (10), near Floating Battery.
Rush.	Hatchet.
Phelps, near Buck Mt.	Unnamed (1), near Hatchet.
Sweet Briar.	Mother Bunch (name of principal island
Refuge.	— "Isle Lac du Saint Sacrement").
Perch.	Unnamed (11), near Mother Bunch
Unnamed (1), near Perch.	Island.
Log Bay	Unnamed Islands (5), near Pine Island.
Huckleberry.	Ranger.
Hen and Chickens.	Mohican, near Turtle.
Unnamed (3), near Hen and Chickens.	Ship, in the Narrows.
Pine, near Tongue Mountain, south of	Unnamed (4).
Turtle.	Juanita.
Hermit.	Unnamed (1), near Juanita.
Unnamed (1), near Hermit.	Perch, north of Turtle.
Watch.	Unnamed (1), near Perch.
Big Burnt.	Little Turtle, northeast of Turtle.
Gourd.	Uncas.
Unnamed (9), near Gourd.	Unnamed (3), near Uncas.
Fork or Kettle.	Glen.
Little Harbor.	Phantom.
Black Neck, North of Little Harbor.	Gravelly.
As-you-were.	Gem.
Round Rock or Artist's Rock, entrance	Unnamed (1), near Gem.
Paradise Bay.	Steere.
Commission.	Nobles, on east side.
Unnamed (6), near Commission.	Unnamed (4), near Nobles.
Arrow.	Vicar's.
Red Rock Bay.	Burgess.
Dollar.	Hulett's north of Hulett's Landing.
Unnamed (2), near Dollar.	Unnamed (2), near Hulett's.
Hazel, near Paradise Bay.	Narrows, at Pickerel Bay.
Sarah's, near Paradise Bay.	Unnamed (1), near Pickerel.
The Sirens (3).	Loon, near Meadow Point.
Unnamed (2), near The Sirens.	

Rock Dunder.

Unnamed, near Rock Dunder.

Agnes.

Unnamed (5), near Agnes.

Odell.

Unnamed (2), near Odell.

Watrous or Temple Noe.

Watch or Delaware, near Uncas Hotel.

Pudding, near west shore.

Skipper's Jib, near west shore.

Scotch Bonnett, near west shore.

Mallory, on east side.

Gull, on east side.

Unnamed (2), near Gull.

Round Rock.

Unnamed (1), near Round Rock.

Waltonian.

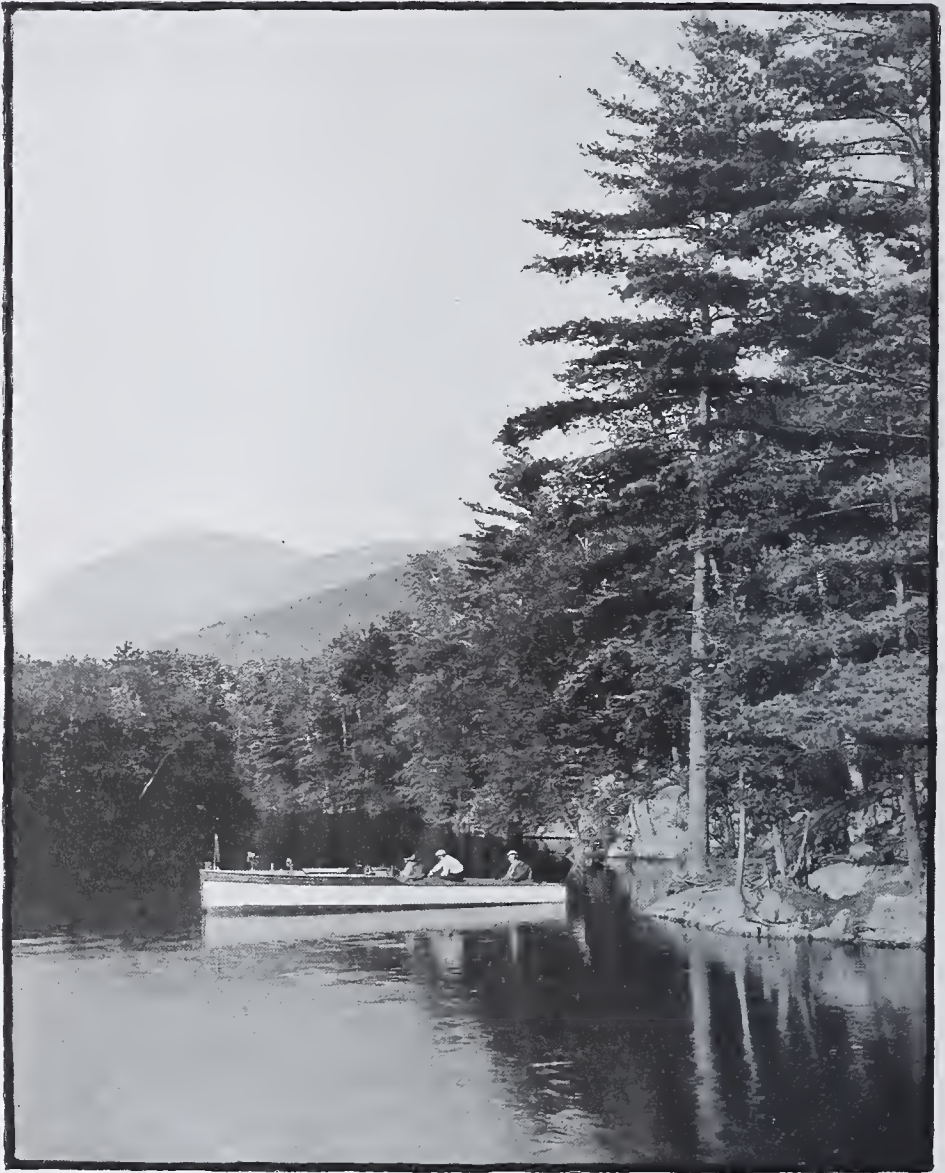
Cook's (7).

Unnamed (7), near Harbor Island.

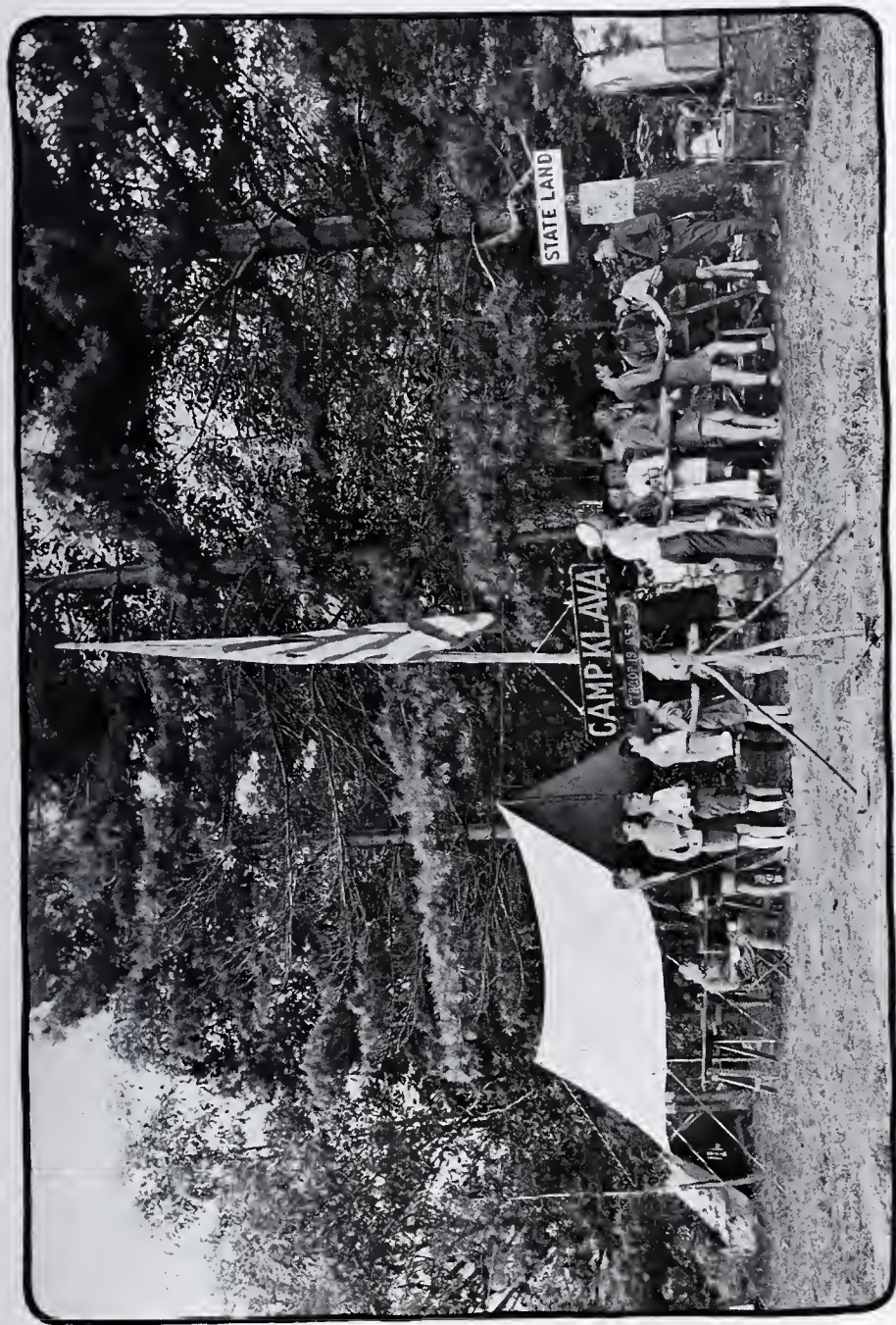
Juniper.

Prisoner's.

Willow.



PARADISE BAY WITH THE SUMMIT OF BLACK MOUNTAIN BEYOND



MORE SCOUTS CAMP TODAY ON THE ISLANDS OF LAKE GEORGE THAN IN THE ENTIRE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR



DOMIE ISLAND STANDS ALONE BETWEEN THE NARROWS AND THE BROAD LAKE



PHOTOGRAPHS FROM SOME MOUNTAIN SUMMITS ARE LIKE AERIAL PICTURES



FROM PHANTOM THE SUNRISE OVER EREBUS IS LIKE DAWN AMONG THE
ENCHANTED ISLES



MILES OF SNOW COVERED ICE MAKE AN INCOMPARABLE COURSE FOR SKI SAILING



FROM THE TOP OF BLACK MOUNTAIN IS OUTSPREAD ONE OF THE GRANDEST
PANORAMAS OF THE FOREST PRESERVE

CAMPING ON THE ISLANDS

During the summer season many people avail themselves of their right to camp on the State owned islands, which are by far the most popular camping places in the whole Adirondacks. This popularity has made it necessary to limit the time one party may camp, so that all who desire may share in the benefits and pleasures that camping on Lake George affords. Permits to camp in tents or portable canvas houses can be secured from the local forest ranger. (Address: State Forest Ranger, Glen Island, Bolton Landing, N. Y.)

For the erection of permanent tent platforms, which are not to be removed at the same time as the tent, a special form of permit must be secured by addressing the Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y. These platforms become the property of the State and may be used by other campers when not under permit to those who constructed them. When possible, however, preference is given to the use of such platforms by those who erected them.

Under the peculiar conditions affecting camping on Lake George, close attention to sanitary details is even more essential than in the case of camping elsewhere. In the limited area of each island, it is evident that refuse would soon become very objectionable, and yet, on the other hand, it must, under no circumstances, be disposed of in the lake, which is the only source of drinking water supply. Toilet houses are provided on many of the islands, and in all cases campers should provide themselves with an ample supply of chloride of lime.

There is but little earth on most of the islands and every precaution should be taken to see that there is no objectionable drainage into the



LAKE GEORGE OFFERS ONE OF THE FINEST SKATE SAIL COURSES AVAILABLE

lake. Where possible, all refuse should be burned. Even tin cans, when thoroughly burned, lose their temper, and can be flattened out and confined in a comparatively small area. In all respects campers are required to keep the camp site and surroundings in a clean, neat, and sanitary condition, and when they have finished camping to remove all their property.

FISHING AND OUTDOOR SPORTS

To the fisherman, Lake George presents attractions seldom found elsewhere. Here are found in goodly numbers not only bass, lake trout, pickerel, perch and bullheads, but also a rarity in the form of landlocked salmon, a fish with which the lake has recently been stocked by the State. Brook trout also abound in many of the brooks flowing into the lake.

In the summer, water sports of all kinds reign supreme at Lake George. Hundreds of canoes and rowboats dot the surface of the lake, while launches and motor boats travel in every direction. Lake George is the home of some of the fastest motor boats in the world, which seem almost to fly, as they skim over the water, leaving a trail of foam in their wake.

Swimming, of course, is enjoyed everywhere on the lake, and for those who like more strenuous pleasures, climbs to the tops of many of the surrounding mountains can be made over good trails. There the beauties of the lake, spread out below, are appreciated even more fully after the arduous climb. In addition to the trails leading to mountain tops, there are many other trails and pathways of exquisite beauty, that lead through the forests. The extent and character of these woodland walks are beyond the scope of the present circular, but can readily be learned by local inquiry.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For detailed information relative to hotels and boarding houses in the Lake George region, and for the schedules of trains and steamboats, the reader is referred to railroad information bureaus, local boards of trade and hotels. The Conservation Commission cannot undertake to answer correspondence regarding these matters, as it has no facilities for supplying the information.

The Commission desires that the fullest possible use be made of the recreational advantages of the Forest Preserve, both in the Adirondacks and the Catskills, and of other State reservations, by the people of the State, whose property they are. To this end, it has published, in addition to the present circular, a number of similar circulars containing information regarding canoe trips, mountain trails, tramping and camping regulations. These it will be glad to furnish on request. They are as follows:

Recreation Circular 1, **State Parks and Reservations**, showing the location and character of the scenic and historic properties belonging to the State.

Recreation Circular 2, **Public Use of the Forest Preserve** and of other property administered by the Conservation Commission, giving the regulations governing those who make use of these lands.

Recreation Circular 3, **Adirondack Highways**, showing the accessibility of the region by rail, water and highway.

Recreation Circular 4, **Catskill Highways**, showing the accessibility of the region by rail, water and highway.

Recreation Circular 5, **St. Lawrence Reservation**, showing the location of the State parks in the Thousand Island region and their accessibility.

Recreation Circular 6, **Lake George**, giving information in regard to the State-owned islands, camping, the adjacent country, etc.

Recreation Circular 7, **Adirondack Canoe Routes**, outlining a canoe trip of about 125 miles, from Old Forge to Paul Smiths with side trips on many lakes and rivers.

Register of Guides is a directory of competent guides in the Forest Preserve counties, published in accordance with section 186 of the Conservation Law for the purpose of bringing about better protection of the forests from fire, better game protection, and more complete enjoyment by vacationists of the State's great Forest Preserve. Registered guides are certified by their District Guides' Committee and by the Conservation Commission as safe and competent persons to guide camping, hunting and inland fishing parties.

BROKEN GAME LAWS

Less **GAME
SPORT
BUSINESS**

EVERYBODY LOSES

Your Own Personal Influence Counts

HELP PREVENT VIOLATIONS

COOPERATE WITH THE
CONSERVATION COMMISSION, ALBANY

FIRES DESTROY FORESTS, SPORT *and* BUSINESS



*You share this loss
(carelessness causes fires)*
YOU CAN'T AFFORD *to be* CARELESS

Conservation Commission-Albany

ADIRONDACK CANOE ROUTES

By WILLIAM G. HOWARD, M. F.
Assistant Superintendent of State Forests

RECREATION CIRCULAR 7



STATE OF NEW YORK
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
ALBANY

Give me of your bark, O Birch-Tree!
Of your yellow bark, O Birch-Tree!
Growing by the rushing river,
Tall and stately in the valley!
I a light canoe will build me,
Build a swift Cheemaun for sailing,
That shall float upon the river,
Like a yellow leaf in Autumn,
Like a yellow water-lily!

Thus the Birch Canoe was builded
In the valley, by the river,
In the bosom of the forest;
And the forest's life was in it,
All its mystery and its magic,
All the lightness of the birch-tree,
All the toughness of the cedar,
All the larch's supple sinews;
And it floated on the river
Like a yellow leaf in Autumn,
Like a yellow water-lily.

Longfellow.



STATE OF NEW YORK

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

GEORGE D. PRATT.....	<i>Commissioner</i>
ALEXANDER MACDONALD.....	<i>Deputy Commissioner</i>
WARWICK S. CARPENTER.....	<i>Secretary</i>
MARSHALL McLEAN.....	<i>Counsel</i>

DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS

CLIFFORD R. PETTIS.....	<i>Superintendent of State Forests</i>
WILLIAM G. HOWARD	<i>Assistant Superintendent of State Forests</i>

DISTRICT FOREST RANGERS

JAMES H. HOPKINS.....	Saratoga Lake, N. Y.
PATRICK J. CUNNINGHAM.....	North Creek, N. Y.
ERNEST W. BLUE.....	Old Forge, N. Y.
EMILIUS C. ROBERTS.....	Northville, N. Y.
STRATTON D. TODD.....	Arkville, N. Y.

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1920



FROM THE TOP OF MT. SEWARD THE FIFTEEN MILE STRETCH OF LONG LAKE APPEARS LIKE A BAR OF SILVER

ADIRONDACK CANOE ROUTES

By WILLIAM G. HOWARD, M. F.

Assistant Superintendent of State Forests

INTRODUCTION

Unrivalled opportunities for boating and canoeing are offered by the lake region of the Adirondacks. A chain of lakes and streams extends from southwest to northeast through the heart of the Adirondack forest. While man-made highways and railroads have, for some persons, destroyed the wildness of the woods where they have penetrated, the water routes are largely unchanged from the times when they were traveled only by Indian canoes or by the trappers and hunters of colonial days. The streams are unspoiled for the lover of the woods, except where an occasional glimpse of a burned area, a railroad embankment or other evidence of civilization obtrudes itself.

On the other hand, in these busy days few of us could afford the time to enjoy nature's bounty here, if it were not for the ease of access afforded by railroads and good highways. One can leave any part of New York State by train or motor and within twelve hours launch his canoe in one of these lakes.

The most popular canoe trip is from Old Forge, in Herkimer County, at the foot of the Fulton Chain of Lakes, through various lakes and the upper reaches of the Raquette River to either Tupper Lake, Saranac Inn, Paul Smiths or Saranac Lake. A brief description of this route will be given in these pages. For a clear understanding of the points covered, frequent reference should be made to the accompanying map.

For more detailed maps, showing topography, roads, streams, villages, etc., the reader is referred to the maps of the U. S. Geological Survey. It is understood that these may be obtained at ten cents per sheet either from the U. S. Geological Survey in Washington, D. C., or from certain stores in all the larger cities. The sheets for the various sections of territory described in these pages—in order from Old Forge to Loon Lake—may be ordered by the following names:

<i>Section</i>	<i>Name of Sheet</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Name of Sheet</i>
Fulton Chain Section	{ Old Forge	Tupper Lake Section	{ Long Lake
	{ Big Moose		{ Tupper Lake
	{ West Canada Lakes		
	{ Raquette Lake		
Raquette Lake Section	{ Raquette Lake	Saranac Lake Section	{ Long Lake
	{ Blue Mountain		{ St. Regis
			{ Saranac
			{ Santanoni
Long Lake Section	{ Blue Mountain	Paul Smiths Section	{ Mt. Marcy
	{ Long Lake		
			{ St. Regis
			{ Saranac
			{ Loon Lake

The region is primarily one of forest and water, the surrounding mountains being low in the southwestern part, and becoming more rugged toward the northeast, where some of the highest peaks of the Adirondacks rise abruptly one above the other to the eastward of the lakes traversed by this route.

Means of Access

Methods of reaching the Adirondacks are discussed fully in Recreation Circular No. 3, "Adirondack Highways," published by the Conservation Commission in 1919. Reference may also be made to automobile guide books and literature published by the railroads.

Railroads.—Old Forge, the southwesterly terminus of the water route, is situated two miles from Fulton Chain, a station 52 miles north of Utica on the Adirondack Division of the New York Central Railroad. One may go from Fulton Chain to Old Forge either by train or auto bus.

From Fulton Chain the railroad runs six miles north to Carter, where connection is made with the Raquette Lake Railroad, which runs nineteen miles east to points on the north shore of Third and Fourth Lakes of the Fulton Chain, and thence to Raquette Lake station on the shore of Raquette Lake.

The main line of the railroad continues from Carter northeast through Big Moose, Long Lake West, and Horseshoe, to Tupper Lake Junction; thence on through Floodwood, Saranac Inn, Lake Clear Junction, Rainbow Lake, Lake Kushaqua and Loon Lake to Malone and Montreal. At Lake Clear Junction, connections are made for Paul Smiths, Saranac Lake village and Lake Placid.

The Chateaugay Branch of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad enters the Adirondacks from Plattsburg and runs to Loon Lake and thence to Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

Highways.— A state highway runs from Utica to Old Forge. From there, dirt roads lead along the north shore of the Fulton Chain of Lakes and to Sixth and Seventh Lakes. At Eagle Bay a left hand road leads to Raquette Lake Station.

State roads also lead from southern and eastern points to Long Lake, Tupper Lake, Saranac Lake and Paul Smiths. From the north there is a macadam road leading from Malone to Paul Smiths.

Equipment

Competent guides, familiar with the country and capable of taking care of parties for boating and camping trips, may be obtained through the hotels. Steamboats and large motor launches are available for trips on the Fulton Chain of Lakes, Raquette Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Long Lake, Tupper Lake, the Saranacs and the St. Regis Chain; but the trips described in these pages can be made only with a canoe or "guide-boat" on account of the small streams, and the "carries."

In passing from one body of water to another, it is frequently necessary to leave the water and carry boat and "duffle" over land. These overland portages are known as "carries."

The canoe is a craft familiar to all, by description at least. The guide-boat is a very light row-boat especially designed for use on Adirondack lakes and streams. In spite of its lightness, it has a capacity for carrying considerable weight and, in the hands of an expert, will ride the highest waves. However, persons unable to swim and not familiar with the canoe or guide-boat are cautioned against the use of these light craft unless accompanied by competent guides. Both canoes and guide-boats are easily upset, and persons are particularly cautioned against standing up or changing seats. If you want to change seats, *go to shore*.

Canoes equipped with paddles, or guide-boats with oars and neck yokes for carrying, may be hired at boat liveries at Old Forge, Raquette Lake, Saranac Lake, and at nearly every hotel. Arrangements can be made to return these boats by express from any railroad station near where the trip is completed.

Conditions in this region are such that trips may be made in four ways, as follows:

1. With boats, guides and camping equipment, planning to camp out at night wherever fancy dictates and camp-sites are obtainable.
2. With boats and camp outfit, but without guides, camping out over night as above.
3. With boats and guides, but dispensing with camp outfit, planning to spend each night at some hotel or boarding house along the route.

4. The same as 3, but without guides. The elimination of the camp outfit necessitates carrying only personal equipment and makes the carries easier; but, on the other hand, there is less freedom of movement than when one is equipped to camp anywhere.

There is a great deal of State land constituting the Forest Preserve within the region covered by the route. Where this lies adjacent to the waterways its presence is indicated in red on the accompanying map. Camping is permitted on State land under the rules and regulations of the Conservation Commission. Permanent structures are not permitted. Tents may be pitched and the camp site occupied for three nights without a permit. For a stay of longer duration permits must be secured from the local forest rangers, whose addresses can be obtained locally. Camp fires must be built only in safe places and after all inflammable material has been removed. *They must be extinguished before they are left.*

The camper should remember that his privileges and pleasures in the woods depend on his care with fire.

THE TRIP

One may take long canoe journeys from any point on the chain of waterways from Old Forge to Lake Kushaqua, but in order to describe the region in the most logical way, it will be assumed that the start is made at Old Forge. The main route has been divided into six sections, which will be treated separately, in the order in which they are reached by one traveling northeast from Old Forge.

Fulton Chain Section

Main Route.—At Old Forge a dam backs up the waters of the middle branch of the Moose River, and a small pond is formed. There are docks at the foot of this pond, and this is the point where the start is usually made for a trip through the lakes. Passing through about one and one-half miles of winding stream, one comes out into First Lake at its western extremity. There are two passages from First Lake into Second Lake. To reach these passages, one lays a course almost due east from the west end of the lake. The passage from Second Lake into Third Lake is not apparent until one gets to the upper end of Second Lake, when the passage opens up at the northeast extremity.

At the head of Third Lake on the northerly shore, the Bald Mountain House is visible. This is a rather large hotel, painted white. From Old Forge to the head of Third Lake is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

A narrow winding passage leads from Third Lake into Fourth Lake. The latter is the largest lake of the Fulton Chain. The distance

from the head of Third Lake to the inlet at the head of Fourth Lake is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. High winds often cause very rough water on Fourth Lake, and persons in small boats or canoes, without guides, should exercise the greatest caution in navigating this body of water. Usually, calm weather will be found in the early morning. A line of steam boats plies between Old Forge and the head of Fourth Lake, so that one may, if desired, transport his guide boat or canoe to the head of Fourth Lake on the steamer and start the trip there.

The inlet at the head of Fourth Lake enters the lake at its south-



THE LONG, STILL MILES OF RAQUETTE RIVER HAVE A CHARM AND FLAVOR ALL THEIR OWN

eastern extremity. It is about one-half mile long, and at most stages of water is navigable for canoes and small boats. One passes through the inlet into Fifth Lake, which is merely a small pond. The carry at the head of Fifth Lake is clearly indicated by a well worn landing place at the eastern extremity of the lake. From this point one must carry one-half mile along a highway to the dam at the foot of Sixth Lake.

Sixth and Seventh Lakes are separated by a short passage which is readily navigable, so that no further carry need be made until one reaches the head or eastern end of Seventh Lake, at a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the foot of Sixth Lake.

A well defined landing place a short distance up the inlet which

enters Seventh Lake at its eastern extremity indicates the starting point of the carry to Eighth Lake. This carry is about a mile long and is traversed by a good trail.

Eighth Lake is a mile and one-half long from the foot of the lake to the clearly indicated carry at the north end. This carry crosses the low divide between the watersheds of the Moose River and the Raquette River. The distance from the head of Eighth Lake to the place where canoes or boats may be put in the Brown's Tract Inlet is about a mile and a half. One paddles about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the winding Inlet to Raquette Lake. The Inlet enters the lake in close proximity to the Raquette Lake railroad station and post office.

The Fulton Chain of Lakes offers excellent opportunities for boating and canoeing. All the lakes are surrounded by forests which show few marks of forest fires, and for the most part the shore lines have been protected from serious damage through lumbering operations. In fact, probably the worst damage to shore lines, except on Sixth Lake where the raising of the water by a dam has left a band of dead timber around the shore, will be found on Third Lake where several colonies of beavers have been exceptionally active and have killed and felled a number of trees. However, this beaver work will be of interest to those who have not had opportunities to observe these interesting animals.

Eighth Lake is a particularly beautiful body of water, because of the fact that it is surrounded by unbroken forest, extending from the shores of the lake itself to the tops of the surrounding hills and mountains.

Hotels and boarding houses are numerous along the shores of Fourth Lake. There is also a hotel on Seventh Lake. Persons desiring to camp out will find State land available for that purpose on the shores of the easterly end of Seventh Lake. The entire shore line of Eighth Lake is State land, and as such is available for temporary campers.

Side Trips.—*Rondaxe Mountain.* By landing at the Bald Mountain House at the head of Third Lake and following the wagon road about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the hotel to the main highway and then leaving the latter where a signboard "Rondaxe Mountain Station, Forest Fire Observatory" indicates the trail to the summit of Rondaxe Mountain (or, as it is locally known, Bald Mountain), one may climb to the fire observation station maintained there by the Conservation Commission. The total length of trail from the lake to the summit is about a mile. It ascends 600 feet to an elevation slightly over 2300 feet. The climb is easy except for the last quarter mile, which is over steep, rocky ledges. This part of the trail has been sufficiently improved and equipped with

stairs and railings, so that it is not dangerous. In fact, the Rondaxe Mountain observation station is surprisingly easy of access and by far the easiest to reach of any of those along the water route from Old Forge to the Saranac region. The steel observation tower on the top of the mountain is equipped with stairs and an enclosed shelter on the top. From this tower a most remarkable view of lakes and forests may be obtained.

Raquette Lake Region

Main Route.—From Raquette Lake station, the main route extends northerly through Raquette Lake past Indian Point and Bluff Point, thence down Outlet Bay northeasterly to the landing on the north shore of the bay, near where the Raquette River has its outlet. The distance from Raquette Lake station through the lake to the landing is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It will be well to plan to cross Raquette Lake in the early morning, for the wind sometimes raises a sea that is dangerous for canoes or small boats. A line of steamboats operates on the lake and, if desired, the trip may be made in this manner, as the steamboats have facilities for transporting small boats.

The carry from Raquette Lake into Forked Lake is over a road leading northward a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Care should be taken not to follow the road leading off to the right which runs to Long Lake village.

Upon "putting in" at the end of the carry, on the south shore of Forked Lake, one follows that shore eastward $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the foot of the lake. At this point it is necessary to leave the water and carry a distance of a mile and one-half down the highway, past rapids in the Raquette River, to a point where the river becomes navigable for small boats. From there one can canoe about a mile down the river to the head of Buttermilk Falls.

At the falls there is a carry of about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on the east side of the stream. Then the boat may be put in the water again and the river followed about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a plainly indicated landing on the east shore of the stream. This carry is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and obviates rapids. It brings one back to the river about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the head of Long Lake, whence navigation into the lake is unobstructed.

The trip by water from Raquette Lake station to Long Lake is one of the finest in the mountains. Raquette Lake itself is a wonderfully beautiful body of water, and, although only about 6 miles long, has over 40 miles of shore line. It is almost entirely surrounded by State land and its shores and the slopes leading down to it are clad with a magnificent growth of virgin timber unmarred by fire scars.

Forked Lake is a particularly attractive body of water, its irregular shape and many arms providing pleasant surprises for the traveler who seeks to explore it. Its shores are fringed with magnificent white pines, noble specimens of a tree whose representatives are becoming increasingly scarce in the Adirondacks. The trip down the Raquette River from the foot of Forked Lake to the head of Long Lake is a delightful one, in spite of the additional effort caused by the three carries.



EVERY PORTAGE HAS ITS END—MORE APPEALING FOR THE LOADS SET DOWN

Although there are no hotels between Raquette Lake and Deerland at the head of Long Lake, the traveller may camp on State land on the shore of Raquette Lake, the lower end of Forked Lake and also along the Raquette River just below Forked Lake.

Side Trips.—*West Mountain.* A fire observation station similar to the one on Rondaxe Mountain is maintained by the Conservation Commission on the top of West Mountain, which lies about 2 miles west of Stillman Bay near the north end of Raquette Lake, from which a trail leads to the top of the mountain. Another trail leads to the mountain from Raquette Lake station, following the telephone line. The summit elevation of West Mountain is 2919 feet, or 1157 feet above the lake.

Blue Mountain Lake. A delightful side trip from Raquette Lake may be made by crossing the lake from Raquette Lake Station and

following up the Marion River to the Marion River carry. The distance from Raquette Lake Station to the carry is about 6 miles. The carry, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, brings one to the foot of Utowana Lake. Boating through Utowana, Eagle and Blue Mountain Lakes, a distance of about 6 miles, brings one to Blue Mountain Lake village on the east side of Blue Mountain Lake.

This side trip may be made either by small boat or canoe or by steamboat. The Raquette Lake steamboat line runs from Raquette Lake station to the carry, and a railroad runs the length of the carry. One then takes another steamboat line to Blue Mountain Lake village. Here a post office, hotels, stores and livery will be found.

From Blue Mountain Lake village one may walk to the top of Blue Mountain by following the Long Lake road northward about a mile to a point where a sign board indicates the trail to the fire observation station on the summit of Blue Mountain. The distance from the lake to the top of the mountain is about 3 miles, and in climbing the mountain one climbs about 2000 feet to an elevation of 3750 feet. A 35 foot tower with an enclosed shelter on the top, reached by easy stairs, gives an opportunity to enjoy one of the finest views of forests and waters to be found anywhere in the Adirondacks.

The return trip from Blue Mountain Lake to Raquette Lake may be made over the same route, or one may secure a livery at Blue Mountain Lake to take him and his boat by the highway 8 miles to Deerland, at the head of Long Lake.

Long Lake Section

Main Route.— From the head of Long Lake, the traveler proceeds down Long Lake, a distance of nearly 4 miles to Long Lake village. From Long Lake village it is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the foot of the lake, where one again enters the Raquette River. A mile and a quarter from the foot of Long Lake, Cold River joins the Raquette River. Care should be taken at this point to follow down the Raquette River and not up Cold River. At certain stages of the water, there is very little current at the junction of the rivers, but by keeping to the left-hand stream and following in the direction this trip is routed according to the map, one will be certain to be safe.

From the junction of Cold River, the Raquette River is a winding stream. Four and a quarter miles below Cold River one reaches the carry around Raquette Falls. This carry is plainly marked and is located on the east bank of the stream. The carry follows a road for

a distance of a mile and a quarter to the foot of the falls. A wagon is usually available for this carry, and may be secured by telephoning from the booth at the head of the carry. At the foot of the falls one may put in again and boat $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther down the river to Axton. There are no buildings here, but there is a clearly defined landing place on the east bank of the river and a considerable clearing higher up on the shore. This was formerly the headquarters of the Cornell College of Forestry, but since the College discontinued the operation of the tract, the buildings have been removed.

The trip through Long Lake and down the Raquette River is one of the easiest sections of the route. From the lake splendid views of Mt. Seward, Santonini Mountain and others of the higher Adirondack peaks may be obtained, and the varied scenery of the river offers many pleasant surprises.

On Long Lake, there is a hotel at Deerland and both stores and hotels at Long Lake village. Below Long Lake village, there is no hotel along the route until one comes to the foot of Raquette Falls, where there is a lodge capable of accommodating a few persons. From Long Lake village a state road leads eastward through Newcomb and North Creek, and provides communication with the outside world. To the west a dirt road leads 19 miles to Long Lake West, a station on the Adirondack Division of the New York Central Railroad. Connecting with the latter road, there is a State highway leading to Tupper Lake.

There are plenty of camp sites on State land along the Raquette River; in fact, with the exception of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles along Raquette Falls, the entire east bank of the river from just below the foot of Long Lake to Axton is State land.

Side Trips.—*Owl's Head Mountain.* From the bay on the west side of Long Lake nearly opposite Deerland, a trail leads to the forest fire observation station on the top of Owl's Head Mountain. The distance from the lake to the top of the mountain is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The climb is 1150 feet to an elevation of 2780 feet. Visitors are welcome at this, as at all other fire observation stations.

Kempshall Mountain. A fire observation station is also maintained on the top of Kempshall Mountain. The trail to this mountain leaves the east shore of Long Lake about halfway between Long Lake village and the foot of the lake. The trail to the top of the mountain is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and climbs 2000 feet to an elevation of 3360 feet.

Hendrick's Spring. Just back from the east shore of Long Lake, at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the foot of the lake, a trail leads to

Hendrick's Spring. This spring is less than a half mile from Long Lake and upon reaching it one has crossed the divide between the watersheds of the St. Lawrence and the Hudson Rivers.

Cold River. At certain stages of the water, it is possible to run a canoe or light boat about three miles up Cold River to what is known as the Shattuck Clearing. There is also a trail following up the river, which leads to the clearing and to the dam about 6 miles above the clearing. The scenery along Cold River is very wild and rugged. Most of the stream below the dam lies within State land. Camp sites are numerous, and this is a favorite fishing section.

Tupper Lake Section

Main Route.—At Axton the main routes divide. To go to the Saranacs, Paul Smiths, etc., one would carry from Axton, but to go to Tupper Lake one follows down the Raquette River 13 miles to the foot of Big Tupper Lake, whence one may proceed to Tupper Lake village, and, if it is desired to end the trip at that point, the boat or canoe may be shipped by express from Tupper Lake Junction on the main line of the Adirondack Division of the New York Central Railroad. Or, one may canoe to the head of Big Tupper Lake, a distance of 6 miles.

Bog River empties into the head of Big Tupper Lake. This stream is suitable for canoes and small boats for a portion of its length, although there are some carries necessary.

The trip from Axton to Tupper Lake is less interesting than that through the more thickly wooded sections of the upper Raquette River. However, Tupper Lake itself is a beautiful body of water. There are hotels at Tupper Lake, and camp sites are available upon State land along portions of the westerly shore of the lake, as indicated by the map.

Side Trips.—*Mt. Morris.* From Moody, on the east side of the lake, near where the Raquette River empties, a well marked trail leads to the fire observation station on the top of Mt. Morris. This trail is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and climbs 1600 feet to an elevation of 3163 feet.

One may travel by boat from Tupper Lake into Simon Pond, which is a body of water about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and well worth seeing. One may also continue on the lower Raquette River out of the north end of Raquette Pond, go by boat or canoe to Colton, Potsdam and Norwood and the St. Lawrence River. However, there are numerous falls and rapids on the lower portion of the Raquette River.

Saranac Section

Main Route.—The so-called “Indian Carry” from Axton to the south end of Upper Saranac Lake, follows a highway, for its entire length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Upon reaching Upper Saranac Lake, if one is going to Saranac Inn and Paul Smiths, he proceeds northerly through the lake a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Saranac Inn, which is located at the extreme north end.

On the other hand if he desires to go to Saranac Lake village, he proceeds by boat about 1 mile up the lake and then turns to the east, following the outlet to Bartlett Carry, which is two miles from the end of the Indian Carry. Bartlett Carry is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and from its lower end the route follows easterly through Middle Saranac Lake (generally known as Round Lake), thence down the Saranac River and through the locks into Lower Saranac Lake, thence through that lake northeasterly to the end, where the Ampersand dock is located. This dock is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the lower end of the Bartlett Carry, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road from Saranac Lake village. If one desires to go by water all the way to the village, he may do so by leaving Lower Saranac Lake through the outlet near the center of the southerly side and thence following down the river through First and Second Ponds and Oseetah Lake to Lake Flower and Saranac Lake village.

The Saranac Lakes are justly famed for their magnificent scenery, which combines woods, water and mountains. The Upper Lake is the largest of the three. From its surface the views of the mountains, which nearly surround the lake, are unsurpassed. Numerous expensive and splendid camps have been constructed on privately owned lands along its shores. There is, however, considerable shore line which is State land available for the transient to camp on.

The same is true of the Lower Lake, which is in many ways the most attractive of the three, owing to its many tree-clad islands. There are many miles of shore line owned by the State on the Lower Lake, and consequently numerous camp sites.

Saranac Lake village has several hotels and all kinds of stores. Both the New York Central and the Delaware and Hudson Railroads run into Saranac Lake village, and through trains are operated from there to the outside world. From Saranac Inn and Saranac Lake village, macadam roads lead north, northwest and east to the outside world.

Side Trips.—*Ampersand Mountain.* From the bay on the south-east side of Middle Saranac Lake, a trail leads to the fire observation station maintained by the Conservation Commission on the summit of Ampersand Mountain. The distance from the lake to the top of the

mountain is about 3 miles. The trail climbs 1800 feet to an elevation of 5365 feet. The upper end of the trail is very steep. The time required for the climb is from 2 to 3 hours. The view from the summit of the mountain is one of the finest obtainable anywhere in the Adirondacks. To the north one looks out over the numerous lakes and ponds in the Saranac region, the land areas between the ponds covered in many places with magnificent virgin forests. South and southeast, the highest peaks of the Adirondacks are visible near at hand. Not the least enjoyable feature of the view is Ampersand Pond directly



DESIGNED BY THE INDIAN, PERFECTED BY THE WHITE MAN, AND NOW MORE
WIDELY USED THAN ANY OTHER SMALL CRAFT BUILT

under the mountain. This is a beautiful little pond, completely surrounded by high wooded mountains.

Ponds west of Upper Saranac Lake. Probably no area of equal size anywhere in the Adirondacks contains as many ponds as the region west and north of Upper Saranac Lake. Many boat or canoe trips may be taken through this series of ponds with not many carries. The ponds south of the New York Central Railroad are surrounded by beautiful forests with few fire scars. The area to the northwest has been partially burned over, but toward Paul Smiths on the north, one can find green timber, much of it of beautiful virgin growth, similar to that found around Raquette and Forked Lakes.

A popular trip is to start from Fish Creek Bay on the west side of Upper Saranac Lake, about 3 miles south of Saranac Inn. Entering this bay one follows a stream into Fish Creek Ponds, thence northward through a small stream about a mile long, passing the outlet of Copperas Pond and entering Little Square Pond, thence following another stream northwesterly into Floodwood Pond, thence southwesterly into Rollins

Pond, returning to Fish Creek Ponds through Whey Pond and Big Square Pond. This trip from Fish Creek Bay to Rollins Pond and return is about 10 miles in length. There is a short carry of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile between Floodwood and Rollins Ponds, another short carry of about $\frac{1}{8}$ mile between Rollins and Whey Ponds, and a carry of about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile between Whey and Square Ponds.

Another delightful trip may be made by starting from the west shore of Upper Saranac Lake, directly across from Saranac Inn, with a carry of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Green Pond, carrying again about $\frac{1}{8}$ mile to Pollywog Pond, thence carrying about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to Middle Pond and again about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile into Floodwood Pond, returning over the route shown in the preceding paragraph to Little Square Pond, passing Copperas Pond about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to a carry about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile into Follensby Clear Pond, canoeing the length of this pond to its north end, and carrying $\frac{1}{8}$ mile back once more into Green Pond. This trip also is about 10 miles in length.

A third trip is to leave Saranac Inn and carry about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Hoel Pond. If desired, a wagon for this carry may be obtained at Saranac Inn. From Hoel Pond the route lies through Turtle and Slang Ponds, with a carry of about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile into Long Pond, thence through Long Pond to a point on the south shore about a mile from the west end, which is the start of the carry of about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile into Floodwood Pond, returning to Saranac Inn by any of the routes shown in the above paragraphs. Like the other two trips through these ponds, the total distance of this trip is about 10 miles.

One will be well repaid by an exploration of these ponds, for they offer unrivaled opportunities for small boats and canoes. Numerous camp sites are available, for, as the map shows, practically all of these ponds, with the exception of a portion of Green Pond, part of Hoel Pond and part of Rollins Pond, are surrounded by State land.

Paul Smiths Section

Main Route.—The main route from Saranac Inn to Paul Smiths extends through a series of ponds and has long been known as the route of the "Seven Carries." From Saranac Inn one carries $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles over the road to Little Green Pond, or a wagon for this purpose may be obtained from Saranac Inn. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile across Little Green Pond to the carry on the east side of the pond. This carry is $\frac{1}{8}$ mile long and brings one into Little Clear Pond. Boating through Little Clear Pond to the north end, one finds there a well defined trail leading northwesterly to St. Regis Pond. By following the east shore of

St. Regis Pond a short distance, one reaches the carry of $\frac{1}{8}$ mile easterly to Green Pond. This pond is only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile wide and one soon reaches the carry at the northeast part which leads northerly $\frac{1}{4}$ mile into Little Long Pond. Boating northeasterly for about a mile through Little Long Pond, one reaches at the north end of the pond the carry of $\frac{1}{8}$ mile into Bear Pond. The carry from Bear Pond to Upper St. Regis Lake leaves the easterly side of Bear Pond and is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long. From the end of this carry, one proceeds northerly across Upper St. Regis Lake, through the narrow channel into Spitfire Lake, thence along the east side of Spitfire Lake about a mile to the stream leading into Lower St. Regis Lake, and across the latter about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to Paul Smiths.

From Paul Smiths the route to Lake Kushaqua extends northeasterly. One carries about a mile to Osgood Pond, and travels to the east end of this pond, thence up the outlet of Lake Lucretia and through this lake to the carry at the north end, which is about 1 mile from the west end of Rainbow Lake. The trip through Rainbow Lake is about 3 miles long to the easterly end of the lake. Thence one travels down the north branch of the Saranac River to Lake Kushaqua. From that point, one may follow the Saranac River to Mud Pond, and carry $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to Loon Lake. There are railroad stations of the New York Central Railroad and of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at Rainbow Lake, Lake Kushaqua and Loon Lake. Hotel accommodations are available at Rainbow Lake and Loon Lake.

Paul Smiths has a post-office and stores and is connected with the New York Central Railroad by a trolley line, and is also reached by macadam roads connecting with the State road systems. The trip through the "Seven Carries" is one of great interest, because of the large number and great beauty of the ponds and lakes, with their shores covered for the most part with splendid timber. St. Regis Mountain on the west dominates the entire region as far as Paul Smiths.

The country easterly from Paul Smiths is somewhat less mountainous, and toward the end of the trip, around Lake Kushaqua and Loon Lake, has been devastated by forest fires.

Camp sites on State land are available as shown by the map, along the route from Little Green Pond to Bear Pond. From there to Osgood Pond and somewhat beyond, the route lies across lands of the Paul Smiths Hotel Company. However, camp sites are available on State land on the south side of Lucretia Lake and on parts of Rainbow Lake and Clear Pond, adjoining Rainbow Lake.

Side Trips.—*St. Regis Mountain.* To reach the fire observation station on the top of St. Regis Mountain one goes by boat from Paul Smiths to the west side of Upper St. Regis Lake, carrying thence a few rods into Spectacle Pond. A well marked trail to the top of the mountain leaves the southwest part of Lower Spectacle Pond and runs a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the summit. It climbs 1250 feet to an elevation of 2882 feet. The view from the observation tower on the summit is very extended, and on the south and east is particularly



A WELCOME LIFT IS AVAILABLE AT THE LONGER CARRIES

beautiful, owing to the large areas of forest and water visible in those directions. In clear weather, seventy bodies of water may be counted.

CAMPING PERMITS

Detailed information with regard to permits for camping on State land have been published by the Conservation Commission and copies are obtainable upon request. In brief, it may be said that the only structures permitted are tents, either with or without platforms, and open camps of a standard type. Open camps and tent platforms may be erected only under permit. Tents for temporary use for a period not exceeding three nights may be erected without permit, but if they are to be occupied for a longer period, permits must be secured. The granting of permits has been assigned to the local force of forest rangers. The names and addresses of these men are obtainable upon inquiry

locally, or may be learned by communicating with the District Rangers whose addresses are given on the third page of this circular.

The pleasure seeker will readily appreciate that the maintenance of the forests depends absolutely upon the protection of those forests from fire. It is regrettable that a large proportion of the fires which occur each year are directly traceable to the carelessness of persons who go into the woods for pleasure. The greatest care with fire is necessary at all times in order to prevent damage, and campers should not forget that their privileges are entirely dependent on their care with fire while in the woods.

The following rules have been issued for guidance:

Prevent Forest Fires

1. **Matches.**— Be sure your match is out before you throw it away. Don't merely think so; be certain of it. Break it in two.
2. **Tobacco.**— Throw your cigarette stubs, cigar butts or pipe ashes on the bare ground, and step on and extinguish them before you leave them. Make this rule invariable. Better yet, deposit them in brooks or pools of water. Never throw them into brush or refuse.
3. **Making Camp.**— Always clear all brush away for several feet on each side of where you intend to make your camp fire. Never build a fire against a tree or log, or on the humus or "duff" of the forest floor, which is very inflammable. Do not build a larger fire than you need.
4. **Leaving Camp.**— Always be sure that the camp fire is completely out before you leave camp, even for a short time; quench it fully with water or earth.
5. **Fighting Fire.**— Should you discover a forest fire, put it out if you can. If it is too large for you to handle, get word to the nearest forest ranger as quickly as possible.

Leave your camp site clean. Bury all camp refuse.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

The Conservation Commission desires that the fullest possible use be made of the recreational advantages of the Forest Preserve, both in the Catskills and in the Adirondacks, and of other State Reservations by the people of the State, whose property they are. To this end, it has published, in addition to the present circular, a number of others containing information regarding canoe trips, mountain trails, tramp-ing, and camping regulations. These it will be glad to mail on request. They are as follows:

Recreation Circular 1, **State Parks and Reservations**, showing the location and character of the scenic and historic properties belonging to the State.

Recreation Circular 2, **Public Use of the Forest Preserve** and of other property administered by the Conservation Commission, giving the regulations governing those who make use of these lands.

Recreation Circular 3, **Adirondack Highways**, showing the accessibility of the region by rail, water and highway.

Recreation Circular 4, **Catskill Highways**, showing the accessibility of the region by rail, water and highway.

Recreation Circular 5, **St. Lawrence Reservation**, showing the location of the State parks in the Thousand Island region and their accessibility.

Recreation Circular 6, **Lake George**, giving information in regard to the State-owned islands, camping, the adjacent country, etc.

Recreation Circular 7, **Adirondack Canoe Routes**, outlining a canoe trip of about 125 miles, from Old Forge to Paul Smiths with side trips on many lakes and rivers.

Register of Guides is a directory of competent guides in the Forest Preserve counties, published in accordance with Section 186 of the Conservation Law for the purpose of bringing about better protection of the forests from fire, better game protection, and more complete enjoyment by vacationists of the State's great Forest Preserve. Registered Guides are certified by their District Guides Committee and by the Conservation Commission as safe and competent persons to guide camping, hunting and inland fishing parties.

Campers who desire to camp on private land should communicate with the owners of the property. The Commission cannot attempt to advise who are the owners of particular pieces of land. Information in regard to hotels, accommodations, rates, etc., cannot be furnished by the Conservation Commission but should be secured by applying to railroad companies, boards of trade, and other local sources.

MAP OF ADIRONDACK CANOE ROUTES

PREPARED BY
CONSERVATION COMMISSION, STATE OF NEW YORK
GEO. D. PRATT, Commissioner, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Deputy Commissioner,
WARREN K. S. CARPENTER, Secretary

Division of Lands and Forests
C. R. PUTTS, Sup't. of Forests, W. G. HOWARD, Asst. Sup't. of Forests
Compiled by A. S. Hopkins, State Forester, and K. J. Williams, State Forester

1919

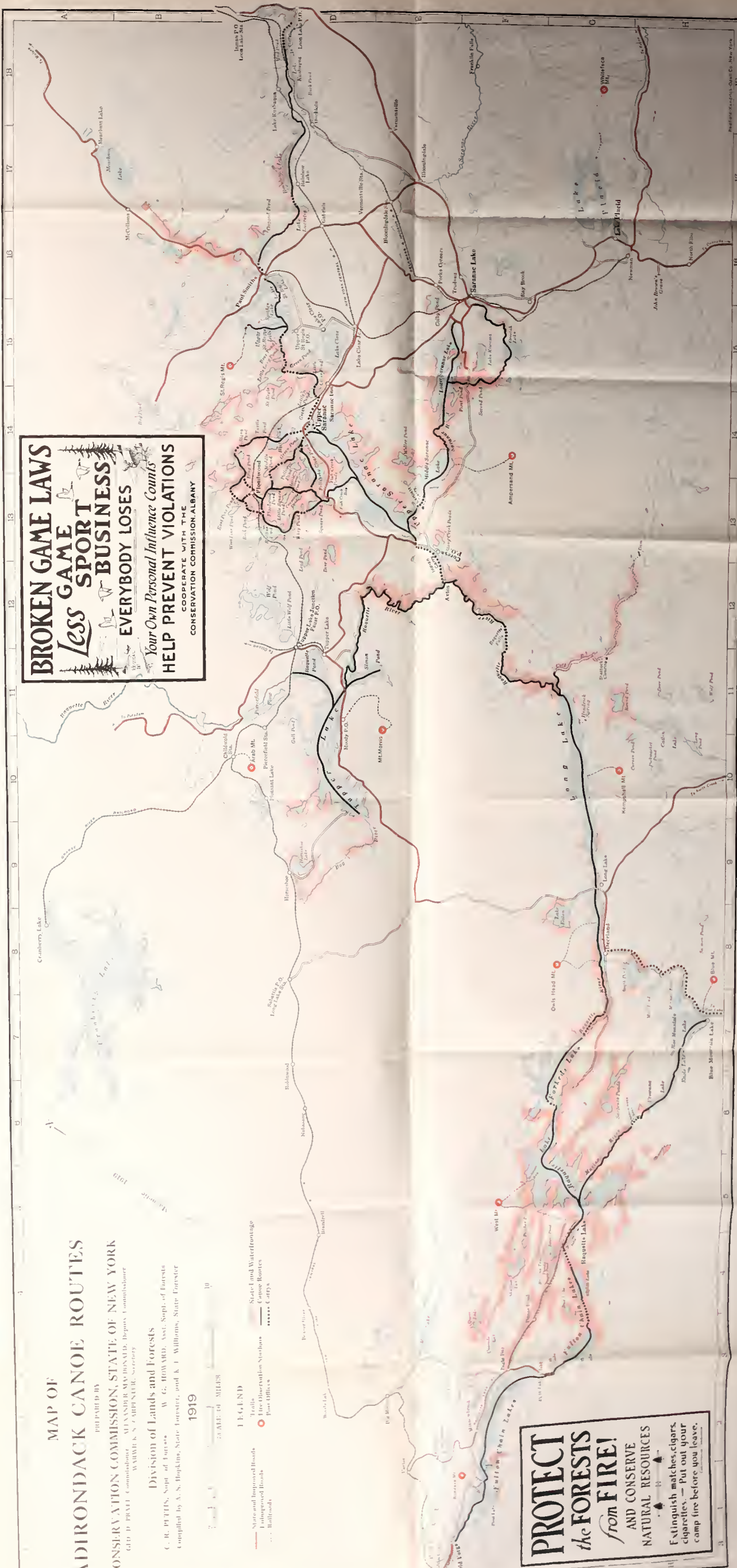
SCALE OF MILES
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LEGEND
State Land and Waterfrontage
Trails
Fire Observation Stations
Post Offices

State and Improved Roads
Unimproved Roads
Railroads

PROTECT
the **FORESTS**
from **FIRE!**
AND CONSERVE
NATURAL RESOURCES
Extinguish matches, cigars,
cigarettes. — Put out your
camp fire before you leave.

BROKEN GAME LAWS
Less **GAME**
SPORT
BUSINESS
EVERYBODY LOSES
Your Own Personal Influence Counts
HELP PREVENT VIOLATIONS
COOPERATE WITH THE
CONSERVATION COMMISSION, ALBANY



ADIRONDACK CAT

MAP OF

PREPARED BY
 CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
 GEO. D. PRATT, Commissioner, ALEXANDER MANN
 HARRIS S. CARPENTIER

Division of Lands and
 C. R. PETTIS, Supt. of Forests
 W. G. H.
 Compiled by A. S. Hopkins, State Forester, and

1919



LEGEND

- State and Improved Roads
- Unimproved Roads
- Railroads
- Trails
- Fire Observing
- Post Offices



HELP WILD LIFE



TO DO ITS BIT



BIRDS MAKE AGRICULTURE POSSIBLE

*By Killing Insect and Rodent Pests, They Save
Crops Worth Millions of Dollars*

FISH AND GAME FURNISH FOOD

THOUSANDS OF TONS ARE TAKEN ANNUALLY

*Conservation Laws are designed to make Fish, Game
and Birds more abundant and are vitally necessary
for National Welfare*

THE MAN WHO ILLEGALLY TAKES GAME OR FISH OR
KILLS BIRDS DECREASES FOOD RESOURCES AND
DEFRAUDS HIS COUNTRY

REPORT VIOLATIONS TO THE NEAREST GAME PROTECTOR
CONSERVATION COMMISSION, ALBANY

FIRES DESTROY FORESTS, SPORT *and* BUSINESS



*You share this loss
(carelessness causes fires)*
YOU CAN'T AFFORD to be CARELESS

Conservation Commission-Albany

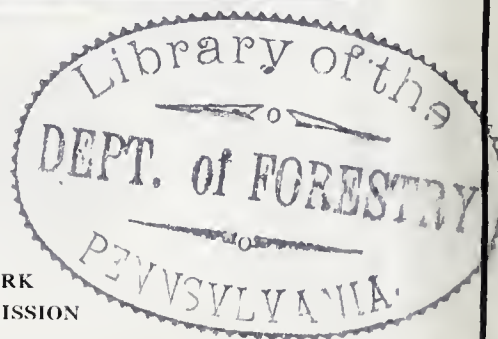
*Good from section
near Pottsville
across and west of water shed of
Lumbering road.
Area
Price
Sandy floor*

THE TRAILS TO MARCY

By A. S. HOPKINS

State Forester

RECREATION CIRCULAR 8



STATE OF NEW YORK
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
ALBANY

FIRES DESTROY FORESTS, SPORT *and* BUSINESS



*You share this loss
Carelessness causes fires*
YOU CAN'T AFFORD *to be* CARELESS

Conservation Commission-Albany



STATE OF NEW YORK

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

ALEXANDER MACDONALD.....*Commissioner*
C. TRACEY STAGG.....*Deputy Commissioner*
HERBERT F. PRESCOTT.....*Secretary*

DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS

CLIFFORD R. PETTIS.....*Superintendent of State Forests*
WILLIAM G. HOWARD.....*Assistant Superintendent of State Forests*



IN WINTER DRESS. LAKE TEAR IN FOREGROUND

TRAILS TO MARCY

When the first recorded ascent of Mt. Marcy, or Tahawus as it was known to the Indians, was made in 1837 by Professor Emmons and his party, there were no trails or guide posts to aid them in their endeavors, and they were compelled to struggle thru the virgin forests which, especially in the dense alpine growth of pure scrubby balsam near the top of the mountain, added tremendously to the difficulty of attaining the summit. Today, however, no such conditions obtain as the climb may be made over no less than five* well marked trails which converge at or near the mountain's peak, and one may motor to within five and one half miles in an air line of the summit in one instance, and to about eight miles in each of the four other cases.

The purpose of this bulletin is to present a description of the various approaches to the mountain, so that those desirous of making the trip to the top, even though strangers to the Adirondacks, may be able to choose intelligently the route best suited to them, and to travel the route chosen equipped with a knowledge of shelters, branch trails, distances and objects of especial interest along the way. It is hoped that this guide book will be the means of disseminating much information not generally known relating to the accessibility of Mt. Marcy, and will be the inspiration leading many to make the trip for the first time.

Tahawus, or the Cloud Splitter of the Indians, was re-named Mt. Marcy after Governor Marcy. It is the highest peak of the Adirondacks and of the State, rising to a height of 5,344 feet above sea level. It is surrounded by the other high peaks of the MacIntyre Range, which extend in a south-westerly and north-easterly direction through the west central portion of Essex County. The divide between the Hudson and St. Lawrence Rivers passes over its summit, and to the south-west, at the base of the cone lies Lake Tear-of-the-Clouds, the highest lake source of the Hudson River.

The trails leading to the top fall naturally into four main groups, each of which will be discussed separately. These groups may be designated as the approaches from the north, east, south and west, and will be treated in the order named. The trail descriptions will begin at the termination of the motor roads, and the reader is referred to Recreation Circular 3, "Adirondack Highways," published by the Conservation Commission, and to automobile road books for directions as to how to reach the beginnings of the trails. The various groups may be subdivided as follows:

I. Northern Approaches from Adirondack Lodge

- (a) Via Van Hoevenburg Trail
- (b) Via Avalanche Pass
- (c) Via Indian Pass

* Another route from St. Huberts up the Ausable Lakes exists but is not described in this circular for the reason that it crosses a private park and that the steep precipitous shores of the lakes are impassable on foot.

II. Eastern Approaches from Keene Valley

- (a) Slant Rock Trail
- (b) New Trail
- (c) Range Trail

III. Southern Approaches

- 1. From Tahawus
 - (a) Via " Buckley's Camp "
 - (b) Via East River Falls, Flowed Lands, and Lake Colden
- 2. From Elk Lake

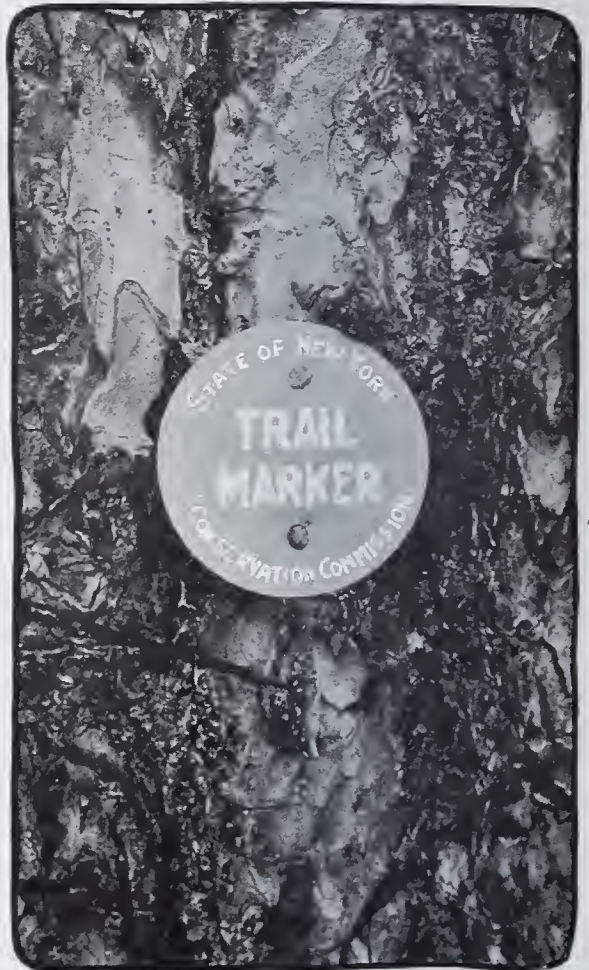
IV. Western Approach

- 1. From Tupper Lake.

It is the intention of the Conservation Commission to mark the most used trunk line trails throughout the Adirondacks as rapidly as possible, to erect open camps at convenient points, and to keep the trails cut out. For the purpose of marking the trails in a distinctive manner, a small metal disk colored red, blue or yellow and lettered " Trail Marker — Conservation Commission," has been adopted. Each trail is marked with a separate color, and sign boards have been erected at all important trail intersections, showing colors of markers, distances and approximate ascents in feet to main objectives. Most of the trails mentioned in this pamphlet have been marked as above, and the remainder will undoubtedly be marked in the near future.

In travelling over the marked trails, in some localities, the hiker will observe signs beside the trail reading " This is Private Land " etc.,

and calling attention to the fact that fishing, hunting and camping are forbidden. These notices have been posted at the request of the owners of the property, who have consented to the marking of the trail and to its use by the public. The Conservation Commission



requests, as a matter of courtesy, that all persons using the trails passing over such private lands at all times refrain from any acts which might lead to a revocation of this privilege.

I. Northern Approaches.

A. *The Van Hoevenburg Trail*, 6 miles in length, is the shortest trail to the mountain. It begins at the Indian Pass tote road, a short distance north of the clearing at Clear Lake and 12 miles south from Lake Placid Village. Leaving the village on the road to Keene and Cascade Lakes, turn right at North Elba post-office for Adirondaek Lodge, at 11 miles passing road to left to South Meadows. Motors may be run on to the clearing, and the distance shortened about a quarter of a mile. The climb is a gradual one, and in no place difficult. Excellent views of Mt. MacIntyre, Mt. Colden, Whiteface and Marey itself can be had en route. The trail was laid out by Henry Van Hoevenburg, the original proprietor of Adirondaek Lodge, now in ruins, and the founder of the Adirondaek Camp and Trail Club.



GUIDEBOARDS AT INTERSECTION OF TRAILS TO
BUCKLEY'S CAMP AND HANGING SPEAR FALLS.

Miles	Trail Description — Markers Blue.
0.0	Junction roads to Adirondaek Lodge and Indian Pass. Road with red markers to right leads to Indian Pass, 5 miles. Blue markers to Marey, 6 miles. Ascent 3,200 feet.
0.75	Yellow trail to right up MacIntyre Brook to Mt. MacIntyre, elevation 5,112 feet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Ascent 3,000 feet.
2.00	Cross Marey Brook on dam. Yellow trail to right for Avalanche Lake, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and Lake Colden $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; to left for Lake Placid via South Meadows.
3.75	Cross Marey Brook below Indian Falls.
5.00	Top No Man's Mt., elevation 4,420 feet, and new yellow trail to left to Keene Valley, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
5.50	Red trail to left leads to Keene Valley via Slant Rock and to Range Trail.

6.00 Top of Marcy — elevation 5,344 feet. Yellow trail ahead leads to Tahawus and Elk Lake.

B. *Via Avalanche Lake and Lake Colden.* Marcy may also be reached from the north through Avalanche Pass, by way of the Van Hoevenburg trail and Lakes Avalanche and Colden. From Lake Colden the trail follows up Opalescent and and Feldspar Brooks, past Lake Tear-of-the-Clouds, to the peak. It is one of the most scenic and interesting routes, as it affords, without any side trips, close-up views of Lakes Colden, Avalanche and Tear-of-the-Clouds, as well as impressive glimpses of Mts. MacIntyre and Colden. This trip from Adirondack



MT. COLDEN FROM LAKE COLDEN

Lodge to Marcy and return over the Van Hoevenburg trail is normally a two days' trip, but the view of the unique Lake Avalanche, with Mt. Colden rising precipitously from its southern shore, is alone well worth the extra effort and time.

Open camps with fireplaces have been erected (1) at Lake Colden, (2) at the Junction of Opalescent and Feldspar Brooks, and (3) just east of Lake Tear at the intersection of the trails to Marcy from Tahawus and Elk Lake. The total distance to Marcy over this trail is 10 miles, and the ascent 3,200 feet. The trail is rather rough for a short distance through Avalanche Pass, due to the large boulders which have fallen from the adjacent mountains, but the remainder is easy with steep grades only for short distances.

*Miles***Trail Description.**

- 0.0 Same as Van Hoesenburg Trail. Markers Blue. Turn right at
to dam on Marcy Brook with yellow markers.
2.0
3.75 East line Gore Around Lake Colden.
4.00 Avalanche Pass.
4.25 Avalanche Lake, elevation 2,863 feet. Mt. Colden on left. Mac-
Intyre on right.
4.75 Head of Lake Colden. Trail to right for Mt. MacIntyre.



THE OPEN CAMP AT THE FOOT OF COLDEN

- 5.25 Foot of Lake Colden. Elevation 2,764 feet. Open camp and
end of yellow markers. Red trail to right crosses dam and
leads to Tahawus, $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles, via the Flowed Lands and
Hanging Spear Falls, and also to Mt. MacIntyre. For Marcy
now follow red markers to left up Opalescent Brook.
6.75 Site of "Buckley's" Lumber Camp near junction of Uphill
and Opalescent Brooks and end of red markers. Yellow trail
to right for Tahawus, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Now follow yellow markers
to left for Mt. Marcy. Mt. Colden in sight on left. Mac-
Intyre behind.
7.50 Open camp at intersection Opalescent and Feldspar Brooks.
Trail goes up the latter.
9.00 Foot of Lake Tear of the Clouds. Mt. Marcy in sight to left.
9.25 Open camp at intersection of trail from Elk Lake, blue markers,
and unmarked trail from the right to top of Skylight, eleva-
tion 4,920 feet.

- 10.00 Top of Marcy, elevation 5,344 feet, and end of yellow markers. Blue markers lead ahead to Van Hoevenburg and Keene Valley trails.

C. *Via Indian Pass.*

From Clear Lake this trail leads over a low divide to a branch of the Ausable River, thence up it to Indian Pass which lies between Mt. MacIntyre and the appropriately named Wallface Mountain, with its vertical face of 1,000 feet. From the Pass, Santanoni Mountain may be seen directly ahead. Descending Indian Pass Brook about three miles the trail then passes over the end of Mt. MacIntyre to Calamity Brook, following up it past Calamity Pond and the monument erected to David Henderson who accidentally shot himself while hunting nearby, to the Flowed Lands and Lake Colden where it joins the trail from Avalanche Pass. The total distance is $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and the ascent 3,200 feet although much more climbing is necessary to overcome the altitude lost on the south sides of Indian Pass and Mt. MacIntyre.

Miles

Trail Description.

- 0.00 Junction of road to Clear Lake and Indian Pass, 12 miles south of Lake Placid. Blue trail to left is Van Hoevenburg Trail. Follow red markers for Indian Pass.
- 0.25 Open clamp on shore of Clear Lake to left erected by Adirondack Camp and Trail Club, but open to the public.
- 3.25 Unmarked tote road to right across dam goes to Scott Pond.
- 4.25 Scott Pond Outlet from right.
- 5.00 Indian Pass. Wallface Mt. on right and Mt. MacIntyre to left.
- 8.00 Open camp $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ahead on trail to Preston Pond, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Tupper Lake $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Take blue markers to left for Marcy, over end of Mt. MacIntyre.
- 9.75 Calamity Brook.
- 12.50 Flowed Lands, elevation 2,745 feet at Calamity Dam. End of blue markers. Red markers to right for Hanging Spear Falls, 1 mile, and Tahawus $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Follow red markers to left around north side of Flowed Lands for Marcy.
- 13.50. Blue trail to left to Mt. MacIntyre, elevation 5,112 feet, 2 miles, ascent 2,350 feet. Cross outlet Lake Colden on dam. At open camp at foot of Lake Colden, intersect yellow trail from right from Avalanche Lake. Follow red markers up Opalescent Brook for Marcy over trail described in Avalanche Lake route.
- 15.00 Buckley's camp site.
- 15.75 Open camp.
- 17.25 Lake Tear.
- 17.50 Open camp.
- 18.25 Top of Marcy.

II. Eastern Approaches from Keene Valley.

A. *Johns Brook Trail, via Slant Rock.*

This trail is the oldest and best known trail from the east. It begins at the main four corners in Keene Valley village, and follows up Johns Brook past Bushners Falls and the natural rock shelter known as Slant Rock Camp. From here the trail is steep and in wet weather very wet and slippery. Almost the entire length of the trail is through timber, much of which is dense virgin growth, and very little of the surrounding country can be seen en route. The distance from Keene Valley to the top of Marcy is $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and the ascent 4,250 feet. Motors may be driven about a mile up the Johns Brook road from Keene Valley, but to attempt to motor farther is to invite disaster, as the road beyond this point is used for lumbering purposes only and is rough and soft.

<i>Miles</i>	Trail Description.
0.00	Four corners Keene Valley village. Follow road to west, past Keene Valley Inn.
0.50	Road to right across iron bridge over Johns Brook leads to Interbrook Lodge. Keep straight ahead on yellow markers.
0.90	Road beyond not safe for motors.
1.50	Cold spring left of road.
3.75	Blue trail to left up Orebed Brook is the Range Trail over Saddleback, Basin and Haystack to Marcy. Straight ahead crossing Johns Brook on high log bridge.
4.25	"Mel" Hathaway's camp.
4.75	Enter virgin timber.
5.15	Cross Hogback Brook.
5.30	Cross south line Old Military Tract into Totten and Crossfield Purchase.
5.50	Bushners Falls to left in deep ravine.
5.75	Open camp. Yellow trail to right is new trail to Marcy. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with easy grade and excellent views. For Slant Rock Camp. follow red markers to left.
7.50	Cross Branch of Johns Brook to Slant Rock Camp.
8.25	Top of divide between Johns Brook and Panther Gorge. Blue trail to left is Range Trail to Keene Valley $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
8.75	Intersect Van Hoevenburg Trail, blue markers to right for Lake Placid, $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles, to left for Marcy, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
9.25	Top of Mt. Marcy. Yellow markers ahead lead to either Tahawus or Elk Lake. Elevation 5,344 feet.

B. *New trail from Johns Brook to Marcy through notch south of Tabletop Mt.*

Starting from Keene Valley village, this new trail cut out in 1920 follows the Slant Rock Trail to a point just beyond Bushners Falls, where it branches from it, keeping on the north side of Johns Brook and climbing with a more uniform grade than the Slant Rock trail to an intersection with the Van Hoevenburg trail on the top of No Man's Mountain. From this trail, excellent views of the Johns Brook Valley,

Hurricane Mt., Big Slide Mt., MacIntyre, Colden, Marcy and the Gothic Range may be had. The trip made over this trail and return to Keene Valley via Slant Rock will enable one to see the greater portion of the neighboring country. The distance to Marcy over this trail is $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles, the same as via Slant Rock. This is a difficult trip to make in one day.

Miles

Trail Description.

- 0.00 Same as Slant Rock Trail. Continue on with yellow markers.
to
5.75 Red ones to left go via Slant Rock.
7.25 Excellent view to rear down Johns Brook Valley.



THE RANGE TRAIL LEADS ONE OVER THIS RUGGED SKYLINE

- 8.25 End of yellow markers. Intersect Van Hoevenburg trail, blue markers to right for Lake Placid, $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Keep left with blue markers for Marcy, on Van Hoevenburg trail.
8.75 Red trail to left for Slant Rock, Keene Valley and the Range trail.
9.25 Top of Marcy. Elevation 5,344 feet.

C. The Range Trail.

The Range Trail is the most scenic as well as the most difficult of all the trails in the neighborhood of Mt. Marcy. Beginning at Keene Valley,

it follows up the Johns Brook trail to Orebed Brook; up the valley of this stream to the saddle between Saddleback and Gothic Mountains and leads over the summits of Saddleback and Basin Mountains to within a short distance of the peak of Little Haystack; thence along the ridge east of Panther Gorge to the Slant Rock trail at the height of land between the Gorge and Johns Brook. From the saddle between Saddleback and Gothic Mountains to Little Haystack, this trail follows the height of ground and an almost uninterrupted view for many miles in all directions is secured. The outlook from Basin is especially fine, and it is from the Haystack peaks that the only view of the precipitous slopes off Marcy into Panther Gorge can be obtained. In places the trail is very steep, especially on the west side of Saddleback, and both sides of Basin. On the east side of Basin a rope is fastened in one place to aid in the ascent, while on the other slope a ladder has been built at the steepest part. The distance over this trail to Marcy is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. About 2,000 feet of altitude which must be regained is lost descending the slopes of Saddleback, Basin and Haystack Mountains, so that while the difference in elevation between the ends of the trail is 4,250 feet, it is necessary to climb about 6,250 feet, besides descending the 2,000 feet above mentioned.

*Miles***Trail Descriptions.**

- 0.00 Four corners Keene Valley village. Follow yellow markers up Johns Brook.
- 3.75 Range Trail turns left here up Orebed Brook Valley on blue markers. Yellow trail to right across Johns Brook for Marcy.
- 4.85 Leave log road for trail, cross Brook from between Armstrong and Gothic Mountains, and enter virgin timber. Orebed Brook now about 200 feet to right.
- 6.40 Spring. Last water until crossing Haystack Brook.
- 6.50 Saddle between Gothic and Saddleback Mountains. Unmarked trail left to Gothic Mt., elevation 4,738 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, steep and rocky trail, ascent 2,400 feet.
- 6.90 Top east peak Saddleback.
- 7.00 Top west peak Saddleback, elevation 4,530 feet, descent now very steep over rock.
- 7.25 Low point between Saddleback and Basin Mountains.
- 7.50 Ascend bare rock by means of rope.
- 7.60 Top east peak of Basin Mt.
- 7.75 Low point between east and west peaks of Basin Mt.
- 8.00 High point, Basin Mt. elevation 4,825 feet.
- 8.25 Descend ledge on ladder.
- 8.50 Cross Haystack Brook.
- 9.00 Unmarked trail to left to Little Haystack, $\frac{1}{16}$ mile, and Haystack $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, elevation 4,918 feet, ascent 400 feet.
- 9.50 Intersect Slant Rock trail from right, red markers. Follow red markers to left for Marcy.
- 10.00 Intersect Van Hoevenburg trail. Blue markers to right for Lake Placid, $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Follow Blue markers to left for Marcy.
- 10.50 Top of Marcy. Elevation 5,344 feet.



THE IMPRESSIVE PANTHER GORGE AND MT. MARCY FROM HAYSTACK

III. Southern Approaches.

A. From Tahawus via East River and Buckley's Camp.

This trail starts from the road between Tahawus and the Tahawus Club at a point $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Tahawus. It at once crosses Lake Sanford on a log bridge which is in an unsafe condition. Persons crossing this bridge do so at their own risk. From here the trail follows the Buckley tote road past Lake Sanford and the south end of Mt. Adams, upon which is a State Fire Observatory, to the East River, which it follows as far as the mouth of Upper Twin Brook. Ascending this brook to its source between Mt. Redfield and Cliff Mt., the trail passes over the divide to the Opalescent Brook watershed, and at Buckley's lumber camp is joined by the trail from Lake Colden to Marcy. This is the most direct route from the South, and as far as Buckley's camp the trail follows an old tote road which makes the traveling easier. The round trip can be made in a day, but should not be attempted in this time unless all members of the party are used to hiking and an early start from Lake Sanford is obtained.

Excellent views of Mt. Adams, Calamity Mt., Cliff Mt., Mt. Redfield, MacIntyre, Colden and Marcy, together with charming vistas of the

valleys of the East River, Upper Twin and Opalescent Brooks are to be had en route. The total distance from the Lake Sanford bridge is 11 miles, and the ascent 3,600 feet.

*Miles***Trail Description.**

- 0.00 Branch to right of road to Tahawus Club $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Tahawus P. O. Road ahead terminates at the Tahawus Club, which is strictly private. No accommodations can be secured there by tourists. Cross Lake Sanford on log bridge, which is unsafe for autos. Follow yellow markers.
- 0.75 Lake Sanford Iron Mines, Santanoni Mt., to left, Sanford Hill to right.



LOOKING EASTWARD FROM MARCY AT HAYSTACK AND THE MOUNTAINS BEYOND

- 1.00 Road turns to right in clearing beyond frame house on left.
- 3.50 Cross East or Opalescent River.
- 3.75 Cross Skylight or Dudley Brook from between Skylight, Redfield and Allen Mts.
- 4.75 Marcy Trail turns to right up Upper Twin Brook. Red trail ahead goes to Lake Colden, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, via Hanging Spear Falls and the Flowed Lands.
- 6.25 Cliff Mt. on left, Mt. Redfield, elevation 4,608 feet, on right.
- 7.50 Divide between Upper Twin and Opalescent Brooks.

- 7.70 Cross South line Gore Around Lake Colden, pass site of Buckley's camp, and intersect red trail from Lake Colden from left.
- 7.75 Follow yellow markers to right and cross Uphill Brook at its junction with Opalescent Brook. Mt. Colden, elevation 4,713 feet, on left, and Mt. MacIntyre visible down Opalescent Valley. From here the trail follows the route described via Avalanche Pass.
- 8.50 Open camp.
- 10.00 Lake Tear of the Clouds.
- 10.25 Open camp.
- 11.00 Top of Marcy. Elevation 5,344 feet.

B. *From Tahawus via East River, Hanging Spear Falls, The Flowed Lands and Lake Colden.*

This trail leaves the trail via Buckley's camp, described above, at Upper Twin Brook at a point $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Lake Sanford bridge. After crossing this stream, it follows up the Opalescent River, past Hanging Spear Falls, to the dam forming The Flowed Lands and around the west and north sides of this body of water to Lake Colden, and thence over the routes described previously to Marcy. It is a long way to Marcy, but the opportunity of seeing the Falls, Flowed Lands, Colden and surrounding mountains make the trip well worth the extra day necessary. The total distance to Marcy over this route from Lake Sanford Bridge is 14 miles, the ascent 3,600 feet.

Miles

Trail Description.

- 0.0 Point on road to Tahawus Club near bridge over Lake Sanford.
- 4.75 Follow yellow trail as described above for $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Then take red trail to left, soon crossing Upper Twin Brook.
- 5.75 Lower end of East River Gorge to left.
- 7.25 View of Hanging Spear Falls from point just to left of trail.
- 8.00 Flowed Lands. Cross Opalescent River on dam to left.
- 8.25 Intersect blue trail from left from Indian Pass near Calamity Brook dam. Keep on red trail to right north of Flowed Lands.
- 9.25 Blue trail left at head of ladder to MacIntyre, 2 miles. Cross outlet of Lake Colden and arrive at open camp at foot of Lake Colden, intersecting trail from Avalanche Pass from left. From here the trail to Marcy is the same as that described via Avalanche Pass.
- 10.75 Site of Buckley's Camp.
- 11.50 Open camp.
- 13.00 Lake Tear of the Clouds.
- 13.25 Open camp.
- 14.00 Top of Marcy, elevation 5,344 feet.

C. *Trail from Elk Lake.*

The trail from Elk Lake, while one of the oldest, is little used at the present time on account of its length and the fact that it runs through heavy timber most of the way, so that little can be seen of the surround-



HANGING SPEAR OF EAST RIVER FALLS

ing territory. It is expected that this trail will be marked with blue markers in the near future and put in good shape for travel. Motors may be run as far as Elk Lake, and limited accommodations may be had there. Nearly to Mt. Marey this route is over private land where camping is not allowed, so that an early start should be secured from Elk Lake. Passing over the dam at Elk Lake, the trail runs along the west side of the lake on the Hunter tote road for about two miles, and after crossing Guideboard Brook branches to the left up an old tote road, which follows up this stream finally terminating in the old Elk Lake — Marey trail; continuing on through a low divide in the Boreas Range it

crosses the inlet to Upper Ausable Lakes and thence on around the end of Bartlett Ridge. The trail then follows Marey Brook nearly to Panther Gorge, before crossing to the west side and beginning the steep climb up to the open camp between Marey and Skylight. The total distance is about $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles and the ascent 3,350 feet, 600 feet of which, however, has to be climbed twice, as it is lost descending the north slope of the Boreas Range.

*Miles***Trail Descriptions.**

- 0.00 Elk Lake. Cross dam to left and follow tote road.
- 1.75 Cross Guideboard Brook.
- 2.00 Take branch road to left up Guideboard Brook.
- 4.00 Height of land Boreas Range.
- 4.75 Cross Inlet to Upper Ausable Lake.
- 8.00 Cross Marey Brook, Mt. Haystack, elevation 4,918 feet, and Panther Gorge on right. Skylight, elevation 4,920 feet, on left.
- 9.00 Open camp between Marey and Skylight, and yellow trail from Tahawus to Marey.
- 9.75 Top of Marey, elevation 5,344 feet.

IV. Western Approach from Tupper Lake.

Leaving Tupper Lake, one may motor past Wawbeek and Coreys on the Ampersand Pond road to a point about 16 miles from Tupper Lake where a new trail turns to the right for Marcy and Preston Ponds passing up the Wards Brook valley to the north and east of Mts. Seward and Seymour. A short distance farther on the trail joins the tote road to Piche's lumber camp, just east of the foot of Upper Preston Pond. From here a trail past Hunter Pond leads around the head of Lake Henderson to the open camp on Indian Pass Brook, joining the Indian Pass trail a short distance beyond. The total distance to Marcy from Coreys is 31.75 miles.



REFRESHMENTS ARE WELCOME AFTER THE CLIMB

Miles

Trail Description.

- 0.00 Coreys.
- 6.00 Trail to right on red markers for Marcy.
- 18.00 Piche's lumber camp.
- 18.50 Pass Hunter Pond on left.
- 19.00 Head of Preston Pond.
- 21.00 Cross Indian Pass Brook.
- 21.25 Open camp, Indian Pass Brook.
- 21.50 Blue trail to right for Mt. Marcy. Red trail left for Indian Pass and Adirondack Lodge. From here follow route described from Adirondack Lodge via Indian Pass.
- 23.25 Calamity Brook.
- 26.00 Flowed Lands.
- 27.00 Lake Colden.
- 28.50 Buckley's Camp.
- 29.25 Open camp.
- 30.75 Lake Tear of the Clouds.
- 31.00 Open camp.
- 31.75 Top of Marcy. Elevation 5,344 feet.

Lake Placid

Newman

Saranac Sheet

Lake Placid Sheet

Keene

North Elba

Mt. Marcy Sheet

Santanoni Sheet

Diagram Showing Trails and
Open Camps in the Vicinity
of Mount Marcy

PREPARED BY

CONSERVATION COMMISSION
STATE OF NEW YORK

ALEXANDER MACDONALD
Treasurer
HERBERT J. PRINCE
Secretary

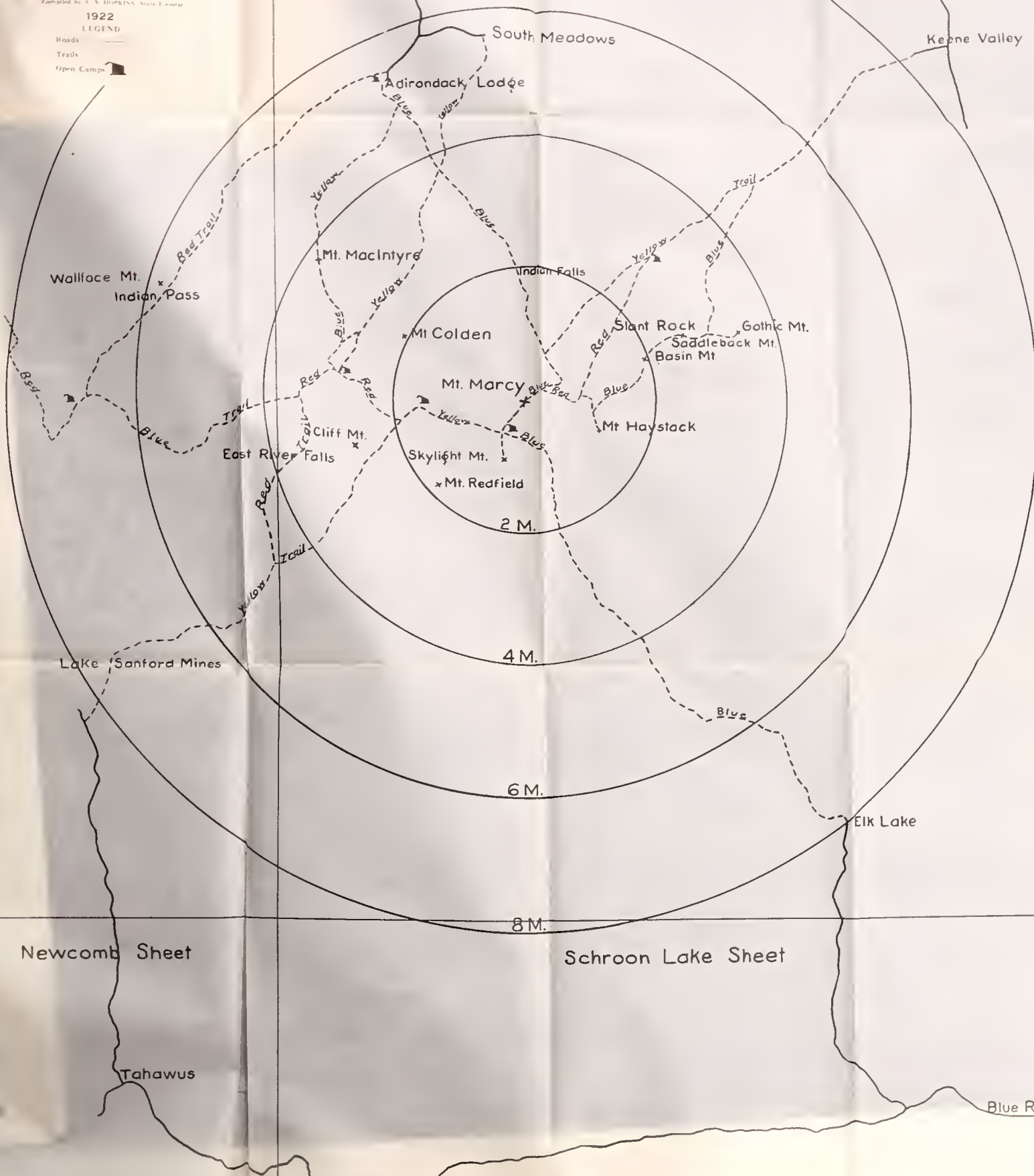
Division of Lands and Forests

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Supv. of Forests
W. C. HOWARD
Asst. Supv. of Forests
Examined by A. S. HOPKINS, State Engineer

1922

LEGEND

Roads
Trails
Open Camps



Accompanying this circular is a diagram showing the trails herein described, together with the locations of open camps, etc. On it are shown the boundaries and names of the United States Geological Survey maps of this region, and the map has been printed on transparent paper so that it may be superimposed on these U. S. G. S. maps as a means of securing additional information, if it is so desired. These U. S. G. S. sheets may be obtained from the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents each, and may also be obtained at book and sporting goods stores in many cities.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

The Conservation Commission desires that the fullest possible use be made of the recreational advantages of the Forest Preserve, both in the Catskills and in the Adirondacks, and of other State Reservations, by the people of the State, whose property they are. To this end, it has published, in addition to the present circular, a number of others containing information regarding canoe trips, mountain trails, tramp-ing, and camping regulations. These it will be glad to mail on request. They are as follows:

Recreation Circular 1, **State Parks and Reservations**, showing the location and character of the scenic and historic properties belonging to the State.

Recreation Circular 2, **Public Use of the Forest Preserve** and of other property administered by the Conservation Commission, giving the regulations governing those who make use of these lands.

Recreation Circular 3, **Adirondack Highways**, showing the accessibility of the region by rail, water and highway.

Recreation Circular 4, **Catskill Highways**, showing the accessibility of the region by rail, water and highway.

Recreation Circular 5, **St. Lawrence Reservation**, showing the location of the State parks in the Thousand Island region and their accessibility.

Recreation Circular 6, **Lake George**, giving information in regard to the State-owned islands, camping, the adjacent country, etc.

Recreation Circular 7, **Adirondack Canoe Routes**, outlining a canoe trip of about 125 miles, from Old Forge to Paul Smiths, with side trips on many lakes and rivers.

Recreation Circular 8, **The Trails to Marcy**, giving detailed descriptions of the various trails, distances, location of open camps and objects of interest.

Recreation Map of the Adirondack Mountains and the St. Lawrence Reservation showing streams, lakes, mountains and post offices; also railroads, highways (both improved and ordinary roads), and trails. Size 28x29 inches, scale about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the inch.

Register of Guides is a directory of competent guides in the Forest Preserve counties, published in accordance with section 186 of the Conservation Law for the purpose of bringing about better protection of the forests from fire, better game protection, and more complete enjoyment by vacationists of the State's great Forest Preserve. Registered guides are certified by their District Guides Committee and by the Conservation Commission as safe and competent persons to guide camping, hunting and inland fishing parties.



PROTECT *the* FORESTS *from* FIRE!

AND CONSERVE
NATURAL RESOURCES



Extinguish matches, cigars,
cigarettes. — Put out your
camp fire before you leave.

Conservation Commission

REGISTERED GUIDES
IN THE
New York State Forest Preserve
AND
St. Lawrence Reservation



STATE OF NEW YORK
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
ALBANY





STATE OF NEW YORK

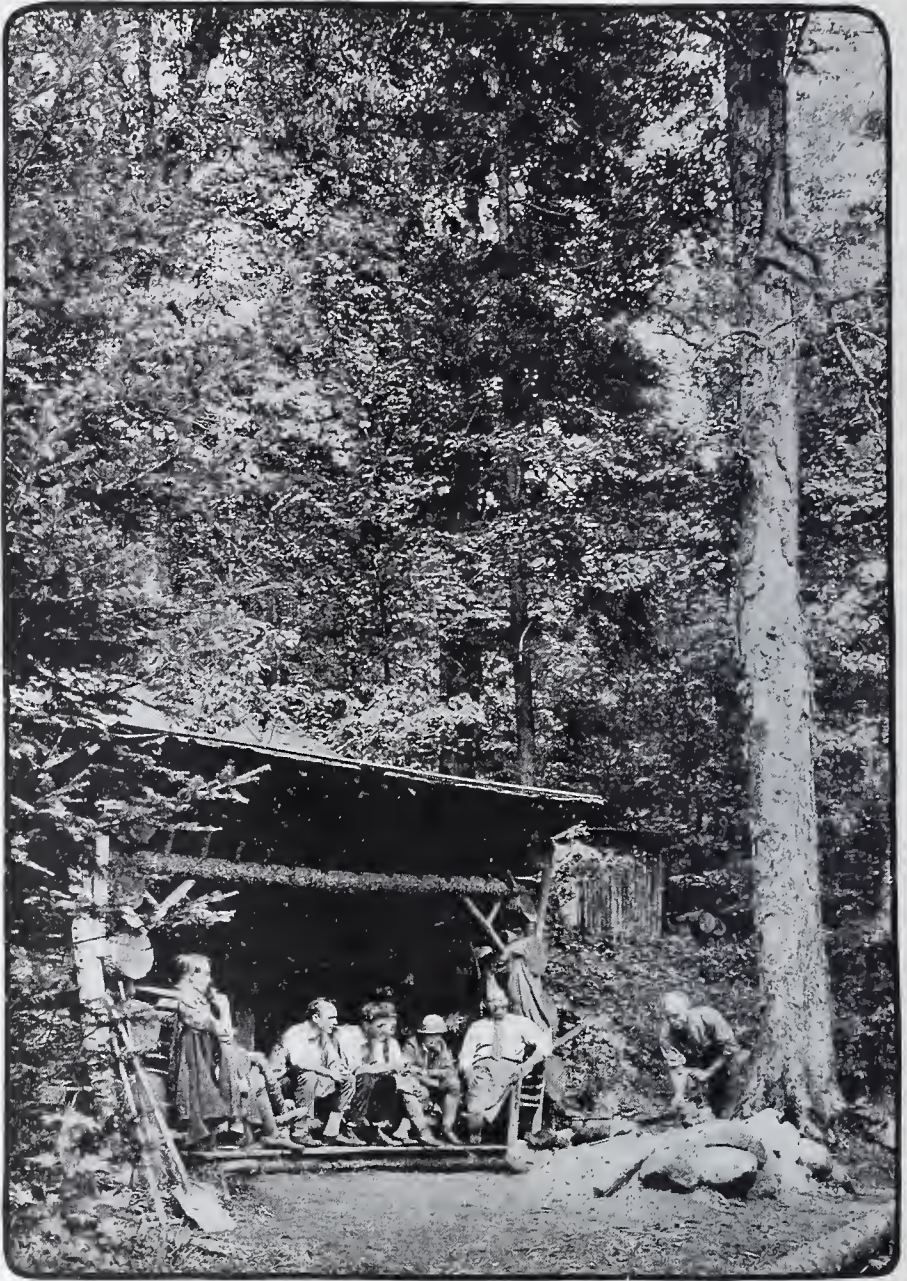
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

ALEXANDER MACDONALD*Commissioner*
C. TRACEY STAGG.....*Deputy Commissioner*
HERBERT F. PRESCOTT.....*Secretary*

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1922

"A good guide, like a good wife, is indispensable to one's success, pleasure, and peace . . . The wilderness has unfolded to them its mysteries, and made them wise with a wisdom nowhere written in books."

ADIRONDACK MURRAY.



"Sleep on the fragrant brush, as on down-beds,
Up with the dawn, they fancied the light air
That circled freshly in their forest dress
Made them to boys again. Happier that they
Slipped off their pack of duties, leagues behind."

Emerson.

(From "The Philosophers' Camp", in *The Adirondacs*.)

THE REGISTRATION OF GUIDES

PURPOSES

The purposes for which competent guides are registered in the Forest Preserve counties of New York State are to bring about better protection of the forests against fire, more effective game protection, and more complete enjoyment by vacationists of the State's great Forest Preserve. It has long been realized that the interests of the Conservation Commission, the vacationists, and the guides, are identical. The registration of guides is a step in the direction of greater unity in the protection and enjoyment of the great natural resources with which all three are concerned.

The Conservation Commission has jurisdiction over the Forest Preserve, which now includes nearly two million acres and is immediately accessible to approximately ten million people. Thus, on account of both its size and the large number of people living within a short distance of it, it is probably the most important public preserve in the United States, from the standpoint of recreation. One of the fundamental purposes for which the Forest Preserve was established was to make a great vacation ground for the citizens of the State, and that this object is being realized is indicated by the fact that in the Forest Preserve region more money has already been invested in hotels and other properties for caring for vacationists, more people are employed in this work, and more money is paid to them as wages, than in the lumber business itself, which was once the chief industry of the country.

For the purpose of making the Forest Preserve increasingly available and enjoyable to the people of the State, all of whom own it jointly, the Conservation Commission has published a series of illustrated recreation circulars, showing its accessibility and describing its recreational advantages. It is a logical part of the Commission's plan for developing the recreational side of the Forest Preserve, that a register of competent guides be published and distributed in connection with the recreation circulars. If vacationists understand where they may obtain competent guides they will make much fuller use of the Forest Preserve, and the fact that they are guided by such competent men will mean that the danger of carelessly setting fires will be reduced and better game protection be obtained. This will work to the advantage of all concerned. It will result in more and better forest cover, more game, more sport,

and more business for the large number of people whose chief occupation now is the entertainment of vacationists in the Forest Preserve counties of the State.

The registration of guides is administered primarily by the guides themselves, through district guides' committees. It is not compulsory, and anyone may engage in the business of guiding, whether he is registered or not. The law is not intended to interfere in any way with this occupation, but it is designed to provide a directory of competent guides, for the purposes outlined in the first paragraph of this introduction, and to place that directory in the hands of the largest possible number of users of the State's Forest Preserve.



REGISTERED GUIDE'S BADGE

REGISTERED GUIDES

July 1, 1922

DISTRICT No. 1

WASHINGTON, SARATOGA, AND WARREN COUNTIES.

District Guides' Committee

George M. Wilcox, Silver Bay — George A. Granger, Bolton Landing —
Clarence A. Magee, Chestertown

REGISTERED GUIDES

SARATOGA COUNTY

Ballou, Eugene D.....	Porter Corners, N. Y.
Benway, Frederick E.....	Corinth, N. Y.
Fuller, Duane G.....	Corinth, N. Y.
Fuller, Dudley A.....	Mechanicville, N. Y.
Gray, Ira.....	Corinth, N. Y.
Hoffman, Max F.....	Greenfield Center, N. Y.
Rayder, Bernard.....	West Day, N. Y.
Wadsley, George.....	Greenfield Center, N. Y.
Waite, Wallace.....	Hadley, N. Y.
Weiss, Galen.....	Corinth, N. Y.

WARREN COUNTY

Baker, Hiram.....	Chestertown, N. Y.
Bills, Truman J.....	Stony Creek, N. Y.
Brayton, Leander H.....	Lake George Assembly, N. Y.
Brayton, Walter P.....	Lake George Assembly, N. Y.
Brooks, Charles.....	West Stony Creek, N. Y.
Burchell, George W.....	Pottersville, N. Y.
Burdick, Elmer.....	Stony Creek, N. Y.
Burley, Free.....	North River, N. Y.
Butterfield, Oliver G.....	Lake George Assembly, N. Y.
Combs, Harvey.....	Stony Creek, N. Y.
Decker, Emery.....	Silver Bay, N. Y.
Dunkley, Ernest L.....	Bakers Mills, N. Y.
Dunkley, Fletcher.....	Bakers Mills, N. Y.
Frasier, Myron.....	Bolton Landing, N. Y.
Fuller, Wyatt.....	Stony Creek, N. Y.
Granger, George A.....	Bolton Landing, N. Y.
Harris, Gordon J.....	Stony Creek, N. Y.
Hitchcock, William.....	Bakers Mills, N. Y.
Howe, Clemons.....	Luzerne, N. Y.
Howe, Wheeler J.....	Luzerne, N. Y.
Ingraham, Herbert L.....	Athol, N. Y.
Jones, James F.....	Pottersville, N. Y.
Kenyon, Clayton V.....	Athol, N. Y.
Kenyon, Dudley M.....	Stony Creek, N. Y.
Knowelton, George.....	West Stony Creek, N. Y.
Lafure, William.....	Chestertown, N. Y.
Magee, Clarence A.....	Chestertown, N. Y.
Maxam, Floyd L.....	Garnet, N. Y.
Maxam, Frank H.....	Garnet, N. Y.
Maxam, George W.....	Stony Creek, N. Y.

Maxam, Howard	Garnet, N. Y.
Morehouse, Lewis J.	Bakers Mills, N. Y.
Moses, Albert	Stony Creek, N. Y.
North, Orville L.	North River, N. Y.
Persons, Joseph L.	Horicon, N. Y.
Ross, Lester	Garnet, N. Y.
Shaw, Jack	Luzerne, N. Y.
Steves, John	Bakers Mills, N. Y.
Swanson, Amos	Stony Creek, N. Y.
Van Aucken, Howard	Stony Creek, N. Y.
Van Dusen, Herman	Stony Creek, N. Y.
Warren, Frank H.	Bakers Mills, N. Y.
Wescott, Jarius A.	Bakers Mills, N. Y.
Wilcox, George M.	Silver Bay, N. Y.
Wood, William J.	Athol, N. Y.

DISTRICT No. 2

HAMILTON AND FULTON COUNTIES

District Guides' Committee

Joseph D. Sabattis, Long Lake — Floyd Courtney, Piseco Lake —
Isaiah Perkins, Speculator

REGISTERED GUIDES

HAMILTON COUNTY

Avery, Lyman A.	Green Lake, N. Y.
Bonesteel, Elmer H.	Sabael, N. Y.
Brush, Leander	Green Lake, N. Y.
Butler, John	Long Lake, N. Y.
Cary, Berton O.	Long Lake, N. Y.
Cleveland, Benjamin	North River, N. Y.
Courtney, Floyd	Piseco Lake, N. Y.
DeMun, Olie	R. D. 2, Beaver Dams, N. Y.
Dunham, Lester	Wells, N. Y.
Freemont, Louis N.	Wells, N. Y.
Fuller, Arthur J.	Indian Lake, N. Y.
Fuller, George H.	Wells, N. Y.
Lewis, George F.	Long Lake, N. Y.
Otis, Verian D.	Long Lake, N. Y.
Parker, Peter	24 Fay St., Gloversville, N. Y.
Parslow, Henry E.	Lake Pleasant, N. Y.
Perkins, Isaiah	Speculator, N. Y.
Sabattis, Joseph D.	Long Lake, N. Y.
Simons, Howard	Wells, N. Y.
Sutton, Benjamin F.	Morehouseville, N. Y.
Trudo, John M.	Long Lake, N. Y.
Vose, Arlon R.	Campbell, N. Y.
Wilber, Calvin H.	Speculator, N. Y.

FULTON COUNTY

Buyce, John N.	28 Fay St., Gloversville, N. Y.
Pettingill, Harry	Rockwood, N. Y.

DISTRICT No. 3**HERKIMER, LEWIS AND ONEIDA COUNTIES****District Guides' Committee**

Danforth R. Ainsworth, Big Moose — Merrill M. White, Old Forge —
Jay W. Clark, Forestport

REGISTERED GUIDES**HERKIMER COUNTY**

Acker, Albert	Buffalo, N. Y.
Ainsworth, Danforth R.	Big Moose, N. Y.
Ballard, George	Old Forge, N. Y.
Beach, Louis E.	Beaver River, N. Y.
Beck, George F.	Old Forge, N. Y.
Brandstatter, Louis J.	Cold Brook, N. Y.
Clark, Jay W.	Forestport, N. Y.
Covell, Lewis A.	Beaver River, N. Y.
Dougall, Homer J.	Ohio, N. Y.
Drake, Burton H.	Treadwell, N. Y.
Earl, Corlis C.	Mohawk, N. Y.
Ellerby, Charles	Thendara, N. Y.
Flicke, Zenas	Ohio, N. Y.
Fosgate, Fred E.	Ilion, N. Y.
Goodsell, Robert	Old Forge, N. Y.
Hamblin, William H.	R. D. 2, Herkimer, N. Y.
Harvey, Harold	Ohio, N. Y.
Jackson, Stuart	Atwell, N. Y.
Kennedy, Addison J.	Old Forge, N. Y.
Lauther, John H.	Old Forge, N. Y.
Quackenbush, George	Remsen, N. Y.
Streeter, Fred E.	Madison, N. Y.
Van Auker, Clarence M.	Fairfield, N. Y.
Wandover, Alonzo	Remsen, N. Y.
Wandover, George H.	Remsen, N. Y.
White, Merrill M.	Old Forge, N. Y.
Wright, Charles L.	Fulton Chain, N. Y.

LEWIS COUNTY

Farney, Chris. C.	Croghan, N. Y.
Flick, James	Croghan, N. Y.
Fox, Frederick	Osceola, N. Y.
Fox, Leo W.	Osceola, N. Y.
Hubbard, George	Lyons Falls, N. Y.
Lovejoy, John	Greig, N. Y.
Puffer, G. D.	Watson, N. Y.
Salsburg, Fred J.	Glenfield, N. Y.
Thomas, Eli	Harrisburg, N. Y.

ONEIDA COUNTY

Crangle, George M.	Redfield, N. Y.
LaLond, J. Herbert	Remsen, N. Y.
Williams, Seymour J.	White Lake Corners, N. Y.

DISTRICT No. 4**ESSEX COUNTY****District Guides' Committee**

James F. Elliott, Blue Ridge — Frank Wright, Keene Valley —
Albert Jordan, North Hudson

REGISTERED GUIDES**ESSEX COUNTY**

Betts, Arthur D.	Crown Point Center, N. Y.
Brown, Homer M.	Keene Valley, N. Y.
Bryan, William J.	North Hudson, N. Y.
Cobb, George W.	Paradox, N. Y.
Denton, Frank L.	New Russia, N. Y.
Duprey, Edward.	Blue Ridge, N. Y.
Elliott, James F.	Blue Ridge, N. Y.
Fish, Orla.	Moriah, N. Y.
Fish, Selden.	Port Henry, N. Y.
Gero, Alfred.	Blue Ridge, N. Y.
Gregory, Fred.	Underwood, N. Y.
Guile, Gordon F.	Schroon Lake, N. Y.
Guire, Harold L.	Paradox, N. Y.
Hyatt, Harry.	Boreas River, N. Y.
Isham, Clinton F.	Keene Valley, N. Y.
Isham, Edward C.	Keene Valley, N. Y.
Isham, William H.	Keene Valley, N. Y.
Johnson, John H.	Newcomb, N. Y.
Jordan, Albert.	North Hudson, N. Y.
Liberty, James C.	Blue Ridge, N. Y.
Longware, John E.	Elizabethtown, N. Y.
Martin, Vernon.	Keene Valley, N. Y.
Morse, Frank.	Minerva, N. Y.
Porter, Edwin F.	Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Richardson, Harry W.	South Schroon, N. Y.
Wright, Frank.	Keene Valley, N. Y.

DISTRICT No. 5**FRANKLIN AND CLINTON COUNTIES****District Guides' Committee**

Thomas H. Peacock, Saranac Lake — Frederick C. Knapp, Moody —
Charles E. Merrill, Merrill

REGISTERED GUIDES**FRANKLIN COUNTY**

Aldrich, Cherol F.	St. Regis Falls, N. Y.
Allen, William D.	Santa Clara, N. Y.
Bailey, Frederick M.	Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Bombard, Ralph.	Vermontville, N. Y.
Buehler, John.	Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Bump, William.	St. Regis Falls, N. Y.
Bushey, David L.	Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Bushey, Leo D.	St. Regis Falls, N. Y.
Butterfield, Andrew.	Owl's Head, N. Y.
Butterfield, Melvin.	Owl's Head, N. Y.
Campbell, George.	Faust, N. Y.
Christian, Fabien.	St. Regis Falls, N. Y.
Clark, Lloyd M.	Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Clohosy, Edward J.	Tupper Lake, N. Y.
Corbin, Edison C.	Paul Smiths, N. Y.
Davis, Nelson R.	Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Day, Earl F.	Gile, N. Y.
Decarr, William.	St. Regis Falls, N. Y.
Delosh, William H.	St. Regis Falls, N. Y.

Demerse, Russell E.....	Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Doty, Ormon.....	Rainbow Lake, N. Y.
Dwight, Roy.....	Tupper Lake, N. Y.
Farmer, James L.....	St. Regis Falls, N. Y.
Freeman, Ross C.....	Coreys, N. Y.
Gadway, Dennis.....	Tupper Lake, N. Y.
Gadway, James.....	Faust, N. Y.
Goodell, Charles.....	St. Regis Falls, N. Y.
Huntington, George B.....	Moody, N. Y.
Jessie, Amos.....	Derrick, N. Y.
Jessie, Leon W.....	Faust, N. Y.
Jones, William W.....	Faust, N. Y.
Knapp, Frederick C.....	Moody, N. Y.
Lamoy, Levi T.....	Moody, N. Y.
Lamoy, Stephen B.....	Moody, N. Y.
LaPlant, Edmund.....	Chateaugay Lake, N. Y.
LeBeau, William.....	Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Lovejoy, Carl H.....	Coreys, N. Y.
McKinney, Martin A.....	Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Meacham, Daniel.....	St. Regis Falls, N. Y.
Meacham, James J.....	St. Regis Falls, N. Y.
Nelson, Harry B.....	St. Regis Falls, N. Y.
Otis, Sylvester.....	Paul Smiths, N. Y.
Parsons, Anselm.....	Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Peacock, Thomas H.....	Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Richardson, Edward M.....	Tupper Lake, N. Y.
Rule, Edward F.....	Faust, N. Y.
Sabin, William H.....	Faust, N. Y.
St. Dennis, Bert.....	Tupper Lake, N. Y.
Shompo, John.....	St. Regis Falls, N. Y.
Smith, Leslie I.....	Owl's Head, N. Y.
Stone, Lee.....	Burke, N. Y.
Williams, Evan H.....	Saranac Lake, N. Y.

CLINTON COUNTY

McKinney, Nathan L.....	Lyon Mountain, N. Y.
Merrill, Charles E.....	Merrill, N. Y.
Merrill, Darius W.....	Lyon Mountain, N. Y.

DISTRICT No. 6

ST. LAWRENCE AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES except towns bordering on the
St. Lawrence River.

District Guides' Committee

Albert N. Woodward, Colton — John R. Hammond, Stark —
Herman Slate, Fine

REGISTERED GUIDES

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Akey, Peter.....	Wanakena, N. Y.
Bancroft, Ernest E.....	Colton, N. Y.
Bellinger, Frank M.....	Stark, N. Y.
Burlingame, Alanson D.....	Dryden, N. Y.
Cochrane, Walter W.....	Colton, N. Y.
Crossman, Clayton.....	Otter Lake, N. Y.
Dailey, Elric J.....	Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Daniels, W. Chase.....	Canton, N. Y.
Dobson, Bert A.....	Wanakena, N. Y.

Durham, R. D.....	Oswegatchie, N. Y.
Farmer, Earl N.....	Hopkinton, N. Y.
Fisher, Frank H.....	Barnard, N. Y.
Forbes, Ray H.....	Owego, N. Y.
Hammond, John R.....	Stark, N. Y.
Hammond, William A.....	Norwood, N. Y.
Howland, Arthur.....	Cranberry Lake, N. Y.
Janack, John.....	Wanakena, N. Y.
Lane, Roland V.....	Yonkers, N. Y.
LaDuke, Harry.....	Fine, N. Y.
MacCarter, Harrison F.....	R. D. 4, Potsdam, N. Y.
Murray, Carl A.....	Stark, N. Y.
Robinson, Leo J.....	Colton, N. Y.
Slate, Elmer.....	Fine, N. Y.
Slate, Herman.....	Fine, N. Y.
Watson, Elmer L.....	Stark, N. Y.
Watson, John N.....	Stark, N. Y.
Woodward, Albert N.....	Colton, N. Y.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Martin, Fred.....	Ellisburg, N. Y.
Standish, Daniel N.....	Adams, N. Y.
Vallier, Dale C.....	Watertown, N. Y.

DISTRICT No. 7

TOWNS BORDERING ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER IN ST. LAWRENCE AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES

District Guides' Committee

William H. Knell, Alexandria Bay — George La Londe, Jr., Clayton —
William E. Stanley, Cape Vincent

REGISTERED GUIDES

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Duquette, Frank.....	Ogdensburg, N. Y.
MacDonald, Hugh E.....	Ogdensburg, N. Y.
MacDonald, John.....	Ogdensburg, N. Y.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Allen, Riley M.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Bates, Xura J.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Blount, Alvin M.....	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Churco, Charles.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Collins, Thomas H.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Comstock, George W.....	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Comstock, John M., Jr.....	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Davis, Walter S.....	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Denney, Edward S., Jr.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Denney, Samuel.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Denny, Leander, Jr.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Ducolon, Andrew C.....	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Estes, William J.....	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Fox, Norman.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Griffin, Earl.....	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Griffin, Henry H.....	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Higgins, Erastus.....	Theresa, N. Y.
Hunt, Thomas F.....	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Knell, William H.....	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
La Londe, George, Sr.....	Clayton, N. Y.
La Londe, George, Jr.....	Clayton, N. Y.
La Londe, Royal G.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Leyare, Stephen.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Longton, Nelson N.....	Clayton, N. Y.
McGregor, John.....	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Marshall, Albert D.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Marshall, Lewis.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Marshall, Maurice A.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Marshall, Willard R.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Paige, Edward.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Peck, James.....	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Pecor, Joseph S.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Percy, Orlin D.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Russell, Roswell.....	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Stanley, William E.....	Cape Vincent, N. Y.
Stevens, Charles E.....	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Turgeon, Damas L.....	Clayton, N. Y.
Webber, John U.....	Clayton, N. Y.

DISTRICT No. 8

FOREST PRESERVE COUNTIES IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

District Guides' Committee

George B. Bergkamp, Jr., Mountaintale—George V. Romer, South Fallsburgh—
John F. Whitehead, Rio

REGISTERED GUIDES

GREENE COUNTY

Cole, Jacob R., Jr.....	Catskill, N. Y.
Pauly, Charles.....	Catskill, N. Y.
Rion, Toll.....	Lanesville, N. Y.
Saulpaugh, Lewis H.....	Catskill, N. Y.
Stewart, Charles E.....	Tannersville, N. Y.

ORANGE COUNTY

Conklin, Ira.....	Rio, N. Y.
Whitehead, John F.....	Rio, N. Y.

SULLIVAN COUNTY

Bergkamp, George B., Jr.....	Mountaintale, N. Y.
Garritt, Eli.....	Liberty, N. Y.
Hartman, Bernard.....	Woodbourne, N. Y.
King, Frank H.....	Monticello, N. Y.
Romer, George V.....	South Fallsburgh, N. Y.

ULSTER COUNTY

Fairbairn, David L.....	Seager, N. Y.
Smith, Raymond C.....	Phoenicia, N. Y.

PUBLICATIONS

The Conservation Commission desires that the fullest possible use be made of the recreational advantages of the Forest Preserve, both in the Catskills and in the Adirondacks, and of other State Reservations, by the people of the State whose property they are. To this end it has published, in addition to the Register of Guides, a number of circulars containing information regarding canoe trips, mountain trails, tramping, and camping regulations. These it will be glad to mail on request. They are as follows:

Recreation Circular 1, **State Parks and Reservations**, showing the location and character of the scenic and historic properties belonging to the State.

Recreation Circular 2, **Public Use of the Forest Preserve** and of other property administered by the Conservation Commission, giving the regulations governing those who make use of these lands.

Recreation Circular 3, **Adirondack Highways**, showing the accessibility of the region by rail, water and highway.

Recreation Circular 4, **Catskill Highways**, showing the accessibility of the region by rail, water and highway.

Recreation Circular 5, **St. Lawrence Reservation**, showing the location of the State parks in the Thousand Island region and their accessibility.

Recreation Circular 6, **Lake George**, giving information in regard to the State-owned islands, camping, the adjacent country, etc.

Recreation Circular 7, **Adirondack Canoe Routes**, outlining a canoe trip of about 125 miles, from Old Forge to Paul Smiths, with side trips on many lakes and rivers.

Recreation Circular 8, **The Trails to Marcy**, describing in detail with map the various trails to the summit of Mount Marcy.

Recreation Map of the Adirondack Mountains and the St. Lawrence Reservation, showing streams, lakes, mountains and post offices; also railroads, highways (both improved and ordinary roads), and trails. Size 28 x 29 inches. scale about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the inch.

Rules and Regulations for the registration of guides and blank forms of application may be obtained by addressing the Conservation Commission at Albany.

PROTECT *the* FORESTS *from* FIRE!

AND CONSERVE
NATURAL RESOURCES



Extinguish matches, cigars,
cigarettes. — Put out your
camp fire before you leave.

Conservation Commission



